

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

[The MINING JOURNAL is Registered at the General Post Office as a Newspaper, and for Transmission Abroad.]

—VOL. XLIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

[WITH SUPPLEMENT.] { PRICE FIVEPENCE. { PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s.

CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL
(Established 1842).
Shares difficult of sale may find means of disposal for
agents' agency.
British and Foreign Mining Stocks and Shares, and in Railways,
Bonds, Insurance, Gas, and other Shares.
Belvoir Beacon, Wheal Crebore, and mines of the Tankerville
Business.
Description of shares bought and sold at net prices.

BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
ADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the
free of commission:—
15s. 4d. 40 East Van, £4 1/2.
50 East Llanguyng, 10s. 50 Plynllymon, 17s. 6d.
50 Ffury Hill, 17s. 50 Pacific, 21s.
65 Frontino, 6s. 60 Penstruthal, 32s.
50 Fortescue, 21s. 20 Richmond Cons., £4 1/2.
25 Flagstaff, £15. 55 Rich (Gold), 16s. 9d.
10 Great Vor, £3 1/2. 40 Rockhope, £2 1/2.
10 Gold Run, 15s. 25 Sweetland Creek, £4.
15 Hingston Down, £8 1/2. 5 St. John del Rey, £2 1/2.
50 Llanguyng, 10s. 70 S. Roman Grav., 36s 6d.
50 Marke Valley, £4 1/2. 50 Utah, £1 16s. 3d.
60 Malpaso, 30s. 50 Van Consols, £4 1/2.
75 No. Tankerville, 21s. 25 Wh. Grenville, £4 1/2.
50 New Querbrada, £4 1/2. 25 W. Tankerville, £4.
50 New Hingston, 15s. 70 West Maria, 31s.
50 Parry Mountain, 13s. 10 Wheal Crebore, £5 1/2.
75 Pennerley, £2 1/2. 13 Wheal Uny.

100 Prince of Wales.
Business in every description of shares at the best market
commission.
National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

UNG HUSBAND CHRISTIAN,
STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.

REGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET
WITHIN, E.C.,
descriptions of Stocks and Shares at close market prices.

N MOSS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

TAYLOR AND CO., 3, UNION COURT, OLD
STREET, LONDON, E.C.; and MINING EXCHANGE,
STREET, MANCHESTER, have FOR SALE, as under:—
100s. Hill, fully paid, 10s.; 100 Aberdauant, 10s.

NA & CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
5, UNION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

MAS THOMPSON, JUN., 1, PALMERSTON
INGS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Info as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in *Mas. Circular* for February, now ready, post free, price 6d.

AS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK AND
SHARE DEALER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REGORY, WHITAKER, AND CO., STOCK AND
BROKERS, AND GENERAL FINANCIERS, 81, BISHOPSGATE
ONDON.

nd Co. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares:—
Baldwin, Brynn, and Woodclose and Polgoon.

BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at
description of security.

ESS In Minera, Frank Mills, East Seton, West Godolphin,
Villoughby, and Great Rock shares.

to direct the attention of his friends to the report received

Mines, inserted in the Journal. For permanent investment or
share should be secured.

ENDEAN, FISHER AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 32, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.

asected in all marketable Securities for cash or account.
d Co. strongly advise the purchase of shares in Bampfylde,
Brynn, Teras, and Woodclose and Polgoon; and having just
a and Cornwall, are in a position to give the best and most re-
any mine in either of these counties.

akers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MANSELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
ST. WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ston Down, Lovell, and Allt-y-Crib shares should be pur-
preat rise from present prices.

Ballycumisk shares, fully paid.

WM. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
SGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., Established

SALE the following SHARES at prices annexed:—

10 Flagstaff, £4 1/2s. 3d. 30 Perkin's Beach, 17s.

17s. 70 Fortescue, £4 1/2s. 3d. 25 Rockhope, £2 16s. 3d.

22 1/2s. 25 Ffury Hill, 16s. 9d.

50 Frontino, 6s.

100 Gold Run, 15s. 9d.

30 Goonminis, 15s.

50 Great North Laxey, 21s.

10 Great Vor, £3 1/2s. 9d.

25 Grogwinion, £3 1/2s. 9d.

25 Sweetland, £3 1/2s. 9d.

50 St. Frances, £1 1/2s.

20 Tinkroft, £5.

50 Hoddeson, £2 1/2s.

10 Hingston, £3 1/2s.

15 Last Chance, £1 1/2s.

10 Lovell, £3 1/2s.

50 Llamarmon, 21s.

20 Malpaso, £1 1/2s.

20 N. Rosewarne, 35s.

30 New Lovell, 30s. 6d.

30 New Lovell, 27s. 6d.

20 New Dolcoath, £2 11 3

25 North Trebetherick Wood,

20 New Querbrada,

30 Old Trebetherick, 15s.

50 Plynllymon, 17s.

5 Providence, £1 1/2s.

20 Penstruthal, 15s.

10 Wheal Crebore, £5.

10 Wh. Grenville, £5 16s.

20 Wheal Pever, £2.

10 Wheal Uny, £5 3s. 9d.

50 Prince of Wales, 1s 9d.

25 Pennerley, 42s.

100 Gold Run, 15s. 6d.

130 General Brazilian, 10 Emma.

100 Yorke Peninsula, 5s. 6d.

65 Frontino and Bolivia, 7s. 5.

Creek; 5 St. John del Rey; 35 Sweetland Creek; and 35

Bankers: London and Westminster.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Share Dealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

M R. A L F R E D E. C O O K E
(Son and Successor to the late Mr. EDWARD COOKE),
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Alliance Bank (Limited).

M R. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.

M R. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

M R. J. GREGORY, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

M R. W I L L I A M W A R D
(Late WARD AND LITTLEWOOD),
CROSBY HOUSE, 95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.,
DEALS in ALL KINDS of STOCKS and SHARES, for cash or on the account.

M ESSRS. CAMERON AND CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS
AND SHARE BROKERS,
BRIDGE STREET CHAMBERS, CHESTER.

M ESSRS. B L Y T H A N D H U T C H I N S O N ,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
3, GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Every information respecting both British and Foreign Mines will be furnished
free by post or on application.

Price-List daily.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

M ESSRS. W. D U N N A N D C O., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.

Orders received and commissions received.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

W. D. and Co. have FOR SALE the following at net prices:—
50 Australian United, 17s. 20 Gawton, £2 12s. 6d.
20 Boscaswell Down, £2 50 New Lovell, £1 5s.
30 East Grenville, 19s. 20 New Dolcoath, £2 10s. 100 W. Caradon, 4s. 6d.
20 East Llanguyng, 17s. 6d. 40 Polbreen, £3. 25 West Eggle, £1 2s. 6d.
20 East Seton, £1. 50 St. Rom. Grav., £1 10s. 10 W. Grenville, £5 17s.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON W.

BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARE:—
South Phœnix. Aberdauant. East Boscaswell.
Boscaswell Down. Prince of Wales. Chontales.
Silkstone Fall. Sweetland Creek. Roman Gravels.
Bampfylde. Llamarmon. Birdseye.

FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

M ESSRS. HARLAND AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 225 AND 226, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C. Attention is particularly requested to—
Penstruthal. North Pool. Cardiganshire Old Bog.
Denbighshire. Clew Hill Colliery. St. Lawrence.
Wheal Whisper. Boscaswell Downs. Midlothian Mineral Oil.

IMPORTANT TO SHAREHOLDERS IN ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

W H A T T O S E L E C T — W H A T T O A V O I D . —
BY FREDK. WM. MANSELL,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The FEBRUARY number (now ready) contains a Comprehensive Review of the
Position and Prospects of the General Investment and Mining Markets, &c.,
which should be read by all shareholders and others interested in such matters.

It also contains many valuable hints to speculators.
* Differing in every respect from all monthly Circulars, it embodies a large
amount of valuable information, and well deserves being filed for future reference.
—Vale London press.

Gratis to clients. Subscription 1s. per copy, or 10s. 6d. per annum.
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THE BRAZILIAN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 Shares of £1 each.

First Issue, 30,000 Shares of £1 each.

First issue of 30,000 shares, for the purchase of the "Ignacios" property, with stamping mill at work, and comprising the valuable mines called "Rumao," "Macacos," "Mata Mato," and "Capitao Simao."

5s. to be paid on application; 10s. on allotment.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and the balance, if required, will not be called up under less than three months' notice

DIRECTORS.

Hon. FREDERICK WALPOLE, M.P., Carlton Club, Pall Mall, (Chairman).
Sir AUGUSTUS WEBSTER, Bart., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall.
G. T. MOCKETT, Esq., Wantage, Berks; and Marianna, Minas Geraes, Brazil.
J. WILSON RIMINGTON, Esq., Lynton House, Upper Norwood.
JAMES JACKSON WARD, Esq., Lamberhurst, Kent.
Capt. C. R. KERR HUBBACK, Kingsbury, Middlesex.BANKERS.—In London: IMPERIAL BANK (Limited), Lothbury.
In Brazil: THE ENGLISH BANKS OF RIO JANEIRO.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. SMITH and CO., 13, Northumberland-street, Strand, CONSULTING ENGINEER.

W. R. COLLETT, Esq., F.R.G.S., Carlton Club, Pall Mall, BROKER—GEORGE PLATER, Esq., Austinfriars, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. LOVELOCK and H. W. S. WHIFFIN, Accountants, 19, Coleman-street, AGENTS.

Messrs. SHARPE and NICHOLSON, Rue des Pescadores, Rio Janeiro.

SECRETARY—Mr. H. M. WILLIAMS.

OFFICES—8, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purchase and effectual development of extensive gold mines and washings, on which reports are attached to the prospectus, some of which have been worked for gold for upwards of a century, and where new discoveries have recently been made.

There are two properties, the Ignacios and Itacolumi.

The first issue of shares is made for the immediate purchase and working of the Ignacios, which comprises an area of 10 square miles, or 6100 acres, lying north-west of the episcopal city of Marianna, and between Ouro Preto, the capital of the Province of Minas Geraes, and the villages of Antonio Pereira and San Sebastian.

The property is exempt from all rents or royalties.

It is situated about 2½ miles north-west of the Don Pedro North del Rey Mines. The jacutinga lode and its productive branches from which the greatest profits of that company have been made runs through its entire breadth.

Considerable sums have already been expended on superficial workings, as well as on the construction of roads and water-courses, smithy, &c. A stamping-mill of six heads, driven by water-power, is at work on the property.

The price to be paid for this property is £5000 in cash, and £10,000 in fully paid-up shares.

The whole freehold, including buildings, camps, woods, forests, forges, stamping-mill, water-courses, and wheels, is secured by this payment.

The title can be traced back as far as the year 1743.

There are four mines and various washings opened, called respectively, "Rumao," "Macacos," "Mata Mato," and "Capitao Simao," for the working of which the remainder of this issue will be ample.

Roads, public and private, run through the property to and from the agricultural neighbourhoods; and the Pedro Segundo Railway is being rapidly carried forward to the mines, which will then enjoy all railway facilities.

The Itacolumi is a separate property, lying eastward and northward of the Don Pedro, and the jacutinga lode runs through the southern portion of it.

It comprises an area of 20 square miles, or 12,800 acres of freehold land, the property of the late Baron d'Itabira, and there are several workings and washings on it.

The company has a concession of this property, which will be acquired by a subsequent issue of shares, in which the preference will be given to the original shareholders.

The contract entered into is dated 21st December, 1872, and is made between W. H. Williams of the one part, and Francis Wenmeyss, on behalf of the company, of the other part.

Reports of English and Brazilian mining engineers are attached to the prospectus. Maps and prospectuses can be obtained at the office of the company, 8, King-street, Cheapside.

LLYN-Y-PANDY LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of each shareholder is strictly limited to the amount of his subscription.

Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each.

Fully paid-up.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN R. BANNER, Esq., 20, Tithebarn-st, Liverpool (Merchant). LEWIS BIDEN, Esq., 9, Victoria-chambers, Westminster.

R. W. BILLINGS, Esq., Moline, Putney (Director of the Crystal Palace Company).

Capt. BROWN, R.A., F.G.S., Portsmouth (Chairman of the Vron United Mining Company).

Capt. F. ELLIS, 32, Maida Hill, W.

HUGH HUMPHREYS, Esq., Hendre Gaerog, Carnarvon.

Major M. PETRIE (7th Regt.), Hanover-terrace, Ladbrooke-square, W.

LOUIS A. RITTERBANDT, Esq., 18, St. George's-terrace, South Kensington.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. KIMBER and LEE, 1 and 2, Great Winchester street-buildings, Old Broad-street, E.C.

BANKERS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK (Limited), Lothbury, London, E.C.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. CROYSIDE, SAFFERY, and CO., 14, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.

SECRETARY—EDWIN MILLER, Esq.

OFFICES—5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.

PROSPECTUS.

This association, registered as "The Llyn-y-Pandy Lead Mining Company (Limited)," is organised for acquiring and working an extensive and highly-mined property in the parish of Mold, Flintshire, held under agreement for lease for 21 years.

It is due to the promoters at the outset to state that, in view of the statement and estimates made by some of the most practical mining engineers and geologists of the day, this enterprise is pronounced to be based on the most direct, important, valuable, and readily available interests which could possibly be offered to the public.

The Llyn-y-Pandy set is traversed by a series of lodes, running east and west nearly parallel to each other, which have been more or less proved, but selecting those which have been most worked upon—viz., the Rhed-y-Mwyn and Pant-y-Mwyn lodes, to be credited with returns during several years up to the late stoppage of the mine, amounting to 400 tons of lead per month. This yield, it is confidently asserted, may be taken as a fair type of the whole, and when it is stated that for the most part of it the royalty paid was an eighth, a rather extravagant impost, while lead ore realised only £8 per ton, it is cheering to calculate that with 1st and 15th, and the market price of lead on a very remunerative scale, the profits of this company are satisfactory in the extreme.

However, such anticipations, well founded as they are, and essentially fraught with the highest importance, are to an immeasurable extent, enhanced by the fact that between the Llyn-y-Pandy and Pant-y-Mwyn lies a tract of land somewhat about a mile long, which may be designated virgin ground, and, to quote the official report, "known to contain two, if not three, lodes, which only await development to yield untold wealth."

Such are the several facilities presented by this piece of land that its lodes can be reached and explored by means of an adit level, which is now being driven as fast as possible, and will intersect the first of two courses mentioned at a depth of 100 yards. The profits then, in this first instance, it is considered will be very large.

One of the most remarkable evidences of the prolific deposits in this ground is palpably apparent in the level now being continued on a cross-course, which within about 100 yards of the land included in the original Llyn-y-Pandy grant yielded by a merely moderate expenditure a quantity of ore worth between £27000 and £28000, from comparatively short and shallow workings.

The driving here promises to be largely productive, and it is anticipated the intersection of the east and west lodes will be distinguished by results which will mark an era of mining in the Principality.

A system of working on the cross-courses, levels, and lodes is about being acted upon which will effectually drain the whole at one and the same time, and by which a considerable outlay will be avoided. These engineering adaptations will accomplish great facts, as whatever machinery may be required will suffice for entire command over the whole of the set that would be otherwise unachieved, without much time and labour being expended.

Several roads, and doing what is usually known as dead work, will be at once made available and of great advantage to the company.

Facilities for the transmission of ore from the dressing-floors are thoroughly secured by both road and rail, the mine being in easy proximity to Rhed-y-Mwyn Station on the Mold and Denbigh Railway.

Perhaps no mine was ever placed on the English market to which less risk is attached than the Llyn-y-Pandy; a review of its proved and prospective capabilities will establish its worth, presenting one of the most profitable commercial undertakings of the day, none affording greater security to capitalists.

From whatever point it is regarded, whether it be its geological and topographical position, its mineral surroundings, representing mines of the highest celebrity, some of which have for a series of years paid hundreds of thousands per annum in profit to the shareholders, or from its vast resources already being favourably and rapidly developed, the opinion recorded by those eminent surveyors and old miners who have inspected and have long known in practice and by repute this property who have come out in every particular, and to the investing public is secured a guarantee for which it would be difficult to find a parallel among progressive mines.

Applications for shares must be made in the prescribed form, but no application can be entertained unless the deposit of £1 per share has been previously paid thereon, and in the event of no allotment being made the deposit paid will be returned without any deduction.

ISSUE of £80,000 in 3200 DEBENTURES of £25 each, bearing interest at £10 per cent. per annum in half yearly payments (viz., on the 1st of October and 1st of April, the first payment commencing on the 1st October, 1873). Coupons attached. To be secured on the whole property of the company, payable in 20 years by annual drawings, reserving the option to the directors to pay off the debentures after the first seven years. A bonus of £10 per cent. will be given on redemption. The drawings to commence at the end of the second year, or, if the debenture holders prefer exchanging their debentures for shares of the company, they shall have such option if declared within two years after the date of the debentures.

THE LLANGENNECH COLLIERIES COMPANY
(LIMITED).

LLANELLY, SOUTH WALES.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

The present issue of debentures will enable the directors to take possession of the property, and to further develop the extensive Llangennech Coal Field; and a Trust has been created by which the whole property and income of the company will be assigned to trustees to receive the half-yearly payment of interest on the debentures and the annual drawing, and also full power to deal with the property for the benefit and protection of the debenture holders.

The shareholders of the company take dividend only after the above payments have been made.

PAYMENTS—£2 on application; £3 on allotment; £10 on the 1st March, 1873; £10 on the 1st of April, 1873. Should no allotment be made, the application money will be returned in full. Interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all subscriptions paid in full.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS.

Sir THOMAS GORE BROWNE, C.B., K.C.M.G., late Governor of Tasmania.

Major-General GREEN, United Service Club.

W. T. CILARLEY, Esq., M.P.

DIRECTORS.

MATTHEW WOODFIELD, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S., formerly Superintendent Cape Copper Mining Company (Limited).

Rear-Admiral the Honourable A. A. COCHRANE, C.B., 18, Parliament-street, W.

ALEXANDER HALCOMB, Esq. (Aberdare Merthyr Colliery Company), Director, Halcomb and Co. (Limited).

WILLIAM E. MEHL, Esq. (Jahn Mehl and Co.), Great Tower-street, Merchant.

G. N. WILKINSON, Esq. (Wilkinson, Watt, and Co.), 18, Billiter-street, Steamship Owner.

GEORGE H. MILLER, Esq. (Great Winchester-street-buildings, E.C., Swansea and Bridgend, Colliery Proprietor).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

JOHN T. RAMSAY, Esq., Walbotte Hall, Blaydon-on-Tyne, Newcastle, Colliery Proprietor.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS—Messrs. EVAN and EDWARD DANIEL, Swansea. BANKERS—THE LONDON and COUNTY BANK, Lombard-street.

THE SWANSEA BANK (Limited), Swansea.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. BILLINGHURST and WOOD, 13, Poultry, E.C.

MESSRS. ESSERY and GLASCODINE, Guildhall, Swansea.

BROKERS—SIR ROBERT CARDEN and CO., Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.

AUDITOR.

JOHN S. STALLARD, Esq., 1, Queen-street-buildings, Basinghall-street, E.C.

SECRETARY—HENRY MAY, Esq.

OFFICES—8, KING'S ARMS-YARD, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The coal property of this company comprises the well-known Llangennech coal district, and consists of an area of upwards of 2000 acres, or 3 square miles, situated about 2 miles from Llanelli and 12 from Swansea, and is held, as to the greater part, under two mining leases from Lord Swindon and Mr. Sartoris, at the low royalty of 6d. per ton.

The collieries are in railway communication with the ports of Llanelli, Swansea, Liverpool, and Milford Haven.

The Llangennech steam coal is one of the best in South Wales, and has a high repute. In the old workings it is estimated that there are about 2,000,000 tons of small coal, admirably adapted for patent fuel.

The property has been very carefully surveyed by the able and experienced mining engineer and colliery proprietor, John T. Ramsay, Esq., of Walbotte Hall, Blaydon-on-Tyne, and by William Dredge, Esq., C.E., 18, Buckingham-street, Strand. The eminent firm of Messrs. Evan and Daniel, Swansea, have also made a report on the property. The Registrar of the London Coal Exchange (J. R. Scott, Esq.) certifies as to the position of the coal in the London market. Copies of the reports of all these gentlemen may be obtained on application at the offices of the company. The directors have been so fortunate as to secure the services of Mr. Ramsay as managing director.

The quantity of coal is practically unlimited. Without taking into consideration the deep seams, aggregating 140 feet in thickness, Messrs. Daniel estimate the workable coal in the eight upper seams at upwards of 31,000,000 of tons, sufficient to last for upwards of 170 years at an annual output of 180,000 tons, or 600 tons a day.

Exclusive of the shafts, buildings, pits, and other immovable property, Mr. Dredge values the engines, rolling stock, and other moveable plant at £25,500. Of this amount the powerful engines and boilers figure upwards of £17,000, showing that there is ample power for working a colliery of this magnitude.

Five shafts are already sunk in the property. Two are complete with pumping and winding engines, and the engines for a third are on the bank.

The pit now in operation is capable of daily putting 140 tons at the least on the bank, and Mr. Dredge estimates that the second pit may be put into working order so as to produce a further 250 tons a day, at a cost of about £1500, within three months. The third pit, with a further expenditure, may be put into working order within 10 months, so as to produce a daily output of 110 tons, and in the succeeding year the whole output may be increased to 600 tons a day, or 180,000 per annum.

The security offered to the debenture holders is of the most undoubted description.

Assuming the output to be only 120,000 per annum, or 400 tons a day, Messrs. Ramsay and Dredge estimate the annual profit (at the low prices of 1s. per ton, delivered at Llanelli, and 1s. per ton at Swansea) at £23,133, leaving a large margin of upwards of £15,000, after providing for the payment of the interest on the debenture bonds.

With the output raised to 180,000 tons annually, the income would exceed £30,000 a year. The income would be doubled according to the present prices of coal.

The above estimate of income results from operations in the working district of about 700 acres alone, without touching the remaining portions of the property, amounting to upwards of 1300 acres.

The value of an output of 400 tons a day from the working district is, by the reports of Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Dredge, assessed at more than £25,000; adding to this the sum of £23,000, at which Mr. Dredge estimates the value of a part of the remaining unworked portion of the property, without reckoning the deep seams, the total value of the property is £47,000. At an increased annual output of 180,000 tons, the value has been estimated by Mr. Dredge at £16,112.

The directors have the power to appropriate a certain percentage of the net annual profits of the company among the colliers and workmen employed by the company, in addition to their ordinary salaries, and thus to interest them directly to some extent in the welfare of the colliery. The present strike in South Wales does not affect this property.

Copies of the contracts for the purchase of the property, dated the 30th day of December, 1872, entered into between John Macdonald of the one part, and Henry May, on behalf of the company, of the other part, and of the Deed securing the property to the trustees, may be inspected at the solicitors to the company.

Full prospectuses, with forms of application for debentures, may be obtained at the solicitors, bankers, brokers, or secretary of the company.

GEOLOGY.—ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to illustrate the modern works on GEOLOGY, and facilitate the interesting study of MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY, can be had at 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas; also single specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Hammer, Model of Gold Nuggets, all the recent publications, &c., of J. TENNANT, F.R.G.S., Mineralogist to Her Majesty's 149, Strand, London, W.C.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION is given in MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY, by Mr. TENNANT, F.R.H.S., at 149, STRAND. Illustrated by numerous Specimens, Models, Diagrams, &c.

Established Twenty-six Years. Fifteen at present address.

MR. THOMAS SPARCO, Consulting, Mining, and Railway Engineer, Stock and Sure Dealer, Author of "Statistics of Tin Mines of Cornwall and Devon," "Mining Atlas," "Lead Mines of Wales," "Tin Mines of Cornwall and Devon," &c., &c., offers his services in the selection of all Securities and Properties to those desirous of investing capital, but more especially as regards Mining and Railway Stocks and Shares. He would impress on capitalists the desirability of obtaining correct data previous to embarking, as it frequently proves too late to retreat when engagements are entered into before advice is sought. Practical authorities may guard against disasters, when applied to in time, but cannot be expected to counteract the effects of indiscreet operations, when mischief is already incurred.

Mr. SPARCO is a General Dealer in Stocks and Shares, and can now transact business in Government Securities, paying purchasers 8 to 10 per cent. annually, free of commission, either for cash settlement on account days or deferred periods, subject to such terms as may be arranged.

Railways, Ordinary Stocks and Shares, Preference Stocks and Shares, Debentures and Bonds, bought and sold either for cash or settlement on account days or deferred periods, as shall be arranged.

Shares bought and sold in Joint Stock Banks for cash only.

Colonial Bonds, Debentures

of Messrs. D'Alton and Gooley, the directors who retired by rotation.—Mr. GIELGUD thought that as they were a small company seven was a large number of directors. He knew neither of the gentlemen who retired, and, therefore, his observations could not be regarded as having a personal bearing, but as they retired by rotation he would certainly say not to re-elect them.

The CHAIRMAN would repeat the diminution of the number, especially as one of the gentlemen who would thus be removed rendered material assistance to the board, and had had considerable experience in mining. There was likewise sometimes a difficulty in getting a quorum when the number of directors was too small so that as a matter of convenience it would be better to have seven. It would, moreover, make no difference in the expense, as the directors did not intend to take any payment whatever for their services until they were in a position to pay dividends.—Messrs. D'Alton and Gooley were then unanimously re-elected.

Mr. COTTAN suggested that it would be better to vote the remuneration to the directors, although it were understood that they were to take payment out of profits only.—The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a shareholder, said that the greater proportion of any remuneration voted to the directors would practically come out of their own pockets, for the directors and their friends had taken 2105 out of the 2385 shares paid upon, so that the public only held 280 shares. This would afford a guarantee that the board would do their utmost to ensure the success of the mine.

After considerable discussion it was agreed that the remuneration of the directors for their past services should be 250*l.*, payable only out of the first profits earned, and that their remuneration for future services be 10 per cent. of net profits realised.

The auditors were then re-appointed, and their remuneration fixed, the proceedings terminating with the usual complimentary vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CRESCENT GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the offices of the company, St. Helen's-place, Mr. HILL in the chair.

The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. J. R. WILSON (the secretary); the report of the directors was held as read.

The CHAIRMAN did not think there was very much that he could add to the report that had been circulated among the shareholders. The report described in a simple way, and as shortly as possible, the proceedings that the directors had taken since the formation of the company. Before passing on to notice its contents, however, he would point out that the board had rather stepped out of the Articles by calling the meeting at the present time, the Articles providing, by some oversight, that the meeting should be held in May; but the directors, thinking that the shareholders would be anxious to learn the position of the company at the earliest possible date, had waived the little omission, and had summoned the present meeting. (Hear, hear.) The balance-sheet had been made up to Nov. 30 in California and to Dec. 31 in England, and the company having been registered on Nov. 30, 1871, the balance-sheet now before them really represented the accounts for the whole year. Later in the day the board intended to ask permission of the proprietors to hold the meetings in the month of either February or March, by which date they would be enabled to receive the cost-sheets for the mine, and thus be in a position to close the accounts both for at home and abroad for the preceding year. Now, with regard to the proceedings of the company, soon after its constitution on Nov. 30, the directors had been informed that the principal vendor, living in California, would be willing to make some slight alteration in the purchase money, and the consequence had been that the deeds were not executed till the very end of March, and the company could not, therefore, take possession of the property until the beginning of April, so that, in fact, the concern had been in working order only since the first week of that month. Whilst those arrangements had been going on the directors selected a manager, out of a number of candidates, Capt. Daniell, who had taken possession of the property in the beginning of May. On his arrival he had found the mine in a very different condition to what he had been led to expect. It appeared that in the interval between the mine becoming the equitable property of the company in October to the date of the completion of the purchase there had been heavy rains, and the agent had not taken proper precautions to keep the pumps in order. Without entering into the cause of this, the fact remained that the water got into the workings, and the surface ground sank a great deal. Thus when Capt. Daniell arrived on the property he had found the mine full of water, and the buildings sadly out of repair. On receiving the advices of their manager disclosing this state of things, the board had at once sent out orders to put the mine in a proper condition. Soon afterwards Capt. Daniell had informed the directors that he had been enabled to get the water down to the third level, but then followed the news that the pump had given way, and the water was coming in. Under those circumstances the directors had thought it most advisable that one of their body should immediately go to California with the view of placing their affairs in a more prosperous condition. He (the Chairman) had been requested to go, and in accordance with that request had started for their property in July last. (Hear, hear.) He regretted to say on visiting the mine he had found Capt. Daniell's representations substantially correct. Unfortunately the water was coming in, and he had been unable to go down only to the first level, and on leaving the water had increased to a still greater extent. He had then proceeded to San Francisco, in company with Capt. Daniell, for the purpose of endeavouring to obtain some return of the purchase-money for the vendors in consideration of the unfortunate position of their affairs. At first those gentlemen had refused to make any concession at all; however, after considerable negotiation, the gentlemen who had been connected with the formation of the company had made a return of 25,000*l.* in cash and shares. That he was happy to say, had placed the concern in a very different position, for by this means they became provided with sufficient funds to continue the working of the mine. At that time Capt. Daniell had resigned his position as manager at the mine, and, in consequence the duty had devolved upon him (the Chairman) of selecting another man for the post. After some little consideration he had appointed Capt. Stetson, who had been strongly recommended, as the superintendent. On Oct. 17 that gentleman had taken possession of the mine, and had since been busily engaged in putting it in proper condition. He might add that their new manager had undertaken the duties with the confident determination of making the property a paying institution. (Hear, hear.) Before leaving San Francisco, having regard to the fact that Capt. Stetson was a stranger to him and knowing the inconvenience of having only one man to look after the company's interests, he had appointed a young man—an Englishman, and highly recommended to him, and whose family, indeed, he knew in this country—as the company's financial agent in San Francisco. This he regarded as a very important and advantageous arrangement, inasmuch as it placed their manager in a position to devote the whole of his time and energies exclusively to the efficient management of the operations at the mines. (Hear, hear.) In addition to which this became a guarantee that no undue care was made of their funds. The agent in San Francisco would have sole control of the finances; the cost-sheets were regularly sent to him by the manager, and which he duly forwarded to the home office. With regard to an insurance of their property, he might mention that while in California he had effected an insurance of the company's mill, and although at a heavy premium—3*1/2* per cent.—he considered it desirable that they should be protected against the loss of so valuable a property. Now, since his appointment, Capt. Stetson had been wholly engaged in getting the water out of the mine. Unfortunately, however, the pump was out of order somewhere about the 3*1/2* level. He had had also to repair the drain tunnel, to clear the levels and to clear the surface drain tunnel. In draining this surface drain tunnel he had come unexpectedly upon some paying rock, about 20 ft. from the surface. In respect to this discovery, their manager wrote as follows:—“In mining and repairing the main tunnel that carries off the water that would otherwise run into the Pit lode, I was obliged to run out in new ground to get round, when it was caved, and in so doing we struck to-day a fine ledge 3*1/2* ft. thick; can see gold in several pieces; it is about 15 ft. south of the Pit lode, running parallel to same. Will have no trouble to get it in the 2*1/2* and 3*1/2* levels when the water is out. We have struck the croppings above 20 ft. from surface; the ore looks the same as the ore from the Pit and Horse-shoe lodes. Of course, his object was to get down to this ground, and this he anticipated being able to do shortly. At present his operations were seriously retarded by the breaking down of the pumps; he was able, however, to clear the mine partially by means of the skip. On Dec. 22 Captain Stetson wrote thus:—“I have about 70 tons of good ore broken ready to hoist as soon as we get the 2*1/2* level dry, and plenty more in sight. I expect to be able to start the mill by Jan. 1, but owing to the breaking down of the pump I shall be put back some.” Then, on Jan. 4, the last letter received by the board, Capt. Stetson said:—“If I had not had the unforeseen trouble with the pump I should have been crushing ore before this, as with a 10-in. Cornish pump I could have had the water out four weeks ago.” Again, further on in the same letter, he observed that “for all the trouble I have had with the water I have not lost faith in the mine turning out all right.” (Hear, hear.) Their manager had now that Cornish pump, and they were informed it would be put up on Jan. 10. He had expected to have been able to inform the meeting that the mill was running, but unfortunately he was not in a position to state such good news. The shareholders, however, would perceive that things were turning out better than could have been expected some little time ago. He might assure the meeting that if any information of an important and satisfactory nature reached the board before the next meeting the same should be made public in the usual way, so that everyone be placed in the same position as the board. In regard to Capt. Stetson, he considered him suited in every respect for the position of manager on the mine, and there was every reason to hope that, both for his own credit and considering what he had given up to undertake his present duties, he would endeavour to the utmost of his abilities to promote the welfare and success of the undertaking. He (their manager) hoped within two months, if he was able to get the water out, to make the mine self-sustaining. He required but little more money, which the board were in a position to supply. The assets of the company on Nov. 30, including unpaid calls, were nearly 900*l.* Since then 100*l.* had been forwarded to San Francisco, thus reducing their available funds to something under 800*l.* Now, if Capt. Stetson would do all he undertook to do, within his estimation the company would have a surplus to carry out any work they might consider necessary. Doubtless it would become a matter for future consideration whether they should substitute water power instead of steam, by which a saving of 200*l.* a year would be effected. In regard to the arrears of calls, the board would proceed to take that question into serious consideration, with the view of obtaining immediate payment. In concluding, the Chairman drew the attention of the meeting to the improved condition of the company when compared to the time of its formation. The amount of purchase-money had been reduced from 80,000*l.* to 55,000*l.*, and the capital was now 60,000*l.*; so, in case of ever being in that fortunate position of paying a dividend, the amount over which the distribution would have to be spread was considerably diminished. He then moved that the directors' report be received and adopted, and that the balance-sheet should be passed.—Mr. HALLS seconded the motion.

In reply to questions, the CHAIRMAN stated that their present manager was in receipt of 600*l.* and their financial agent of 100*l.*, whereas Capt. Daniell's remuneration had amounted to 720*l.* In explanation of the subsequent arrangement made with the vendors for a return of 25,000*l.*, it was stated that prior to that time a sum of 10,000*l.* had been due by the company to those gentlemen, and by the terms of the agreement it was so arranged that the company set¹ 1 that claim by the payment of 3000*l.*, and then the vendors had surrendered shares to the value of 18,000*l.*, thus making the 25,000*l.*

Mr. BRAHMA was convinced that the shareholders felt deeply grateful to their Chairman for the very wise discretion he had exercised in representing their interests in California. (Hear, hear.) He then went on to refer and commend in very flattering terms the various steps taken by Mr. Hill in the interests of the shareholders.—Mr. LUND entirely supported the views of the last speaker, and expressed his desire to offer their Chairman some substantial recognition of the services he had rendered to the company. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The retiring directors—Mr. Halls and Col. Adams—were then re-elected, and Mr. H. J. Puckle was re-appointed as auditor.

On the motion of Mr. LUND, seconded by Mr. CHADHAM, the sum of 100 guineas was voted to Mr. Hill in consideration of the valuable services rendered by that gentleman during his recent visit to California.

The CHAIRMAN having acknowledged the compliment, the proceedings terminated.

LUCY PHILLIPS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—At the meeting on Monday (Mr. Ormerod in the chair) the resolution for voluntarily winding up the company was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. F. B. Smart was appointed liquidator, his remuneration being fixed at 5 per cent. upon the amount of capital, if any, recovered for the shareholders. The Chairman stated that similar resolutions were considered at the meeting on Aug. 1, 1870, and carried by a show of hands, but a poll was demanded, and the resolutions were lost. The object was to induce the directors to organise some scheme to recapitalise the company. Up to the present time it had appeared hopeless to make any attempt. They all knew the risks inseparable from mining, wherever carried on, and the farther from home the greater were the risks of failure. It was explained that the company possessed no assets outside of the mine itself. The machinery, for which the company paid a very large sum, but which could be replaced new for considerably less than one-half now, owing to the diminished cost of carriage, was sold by the sheriff for about 200*l.*, but the Chairman believed it had fallen into friendly hands, and might possibly be re-purchased for that amount if it were thought desirable to do so. The mine had turned out unfortunate, and the money was lost, so that the only duty remaining was to wind up. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

MINERA (Lead).—The directors have declared a dividend of 8*l.* per share, from the profits of last Christmas quarter, payable on Feb. 20.

MOLD ARGOED.—At the meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Bennoch in the chair), a dividend of 2*1/2* 6*l.* per share was declared.

BEREHAVEN.—At the annual general meeting held in Dublin, on Monday (Sir John Ennis, Bart., in the chair), the directors' report was unanimously adopted. The general development of the mine has progressed as fairly as the available labour has allowed for the past year. The year's sales were 4122 tons, and realised 29,972*l.* 16*l.* 11*l.* The report of Capt. J. W. Crase detailed minutely the operations for the year, and concluded by stating that the prospects of the mines had, on the whole, improved during that period. The Chairman said that the original inspection by Messrs. Bauman and Phillips had been fully borne out, and there was no doubt they had a splendid copper mine; in fact, the best in the kingdom. Sir John Ennis, and Mr. Henry Bewley were re-elected directors, and Messrs. Guinness and Culverwell auditors.

TRESEWLL (Tin).—At a meeting held at the Law Association Rooms, Liverpool, on Monday, a call of 5*l.* per share was made.

WHEAL WHISPER (Tin and Copper).—The annual meeting was held this week. The available balance to the credit of profit and loss amounted to a trifle over 10 per cent. upon the capital for the year. An interim dividend for the first six months has been paid at that rate, and at the suggestion of the Chairman it was resolved that the report and balance sheet be adopted, that 25*l.* be written off to the reserve fund, 2*1/2* 5*l.* 3*1/2* 6*l.* carried to the credit of next account, and that in place of the usual annual distribution dividends should be paid quarterly, commencing in March next.

WELSH IRONWORKS.—At the special meeting, on Thursday (the Earl of Devon in the chair), the report of the committee appointed at the recent meeting (the details of which were reported in the Journal) approved the action of the directors, and recommended that the money proposed to be raised should be obtained upon the terms advised by the directors.

CALIFORNIA.—The Idaho Quartz Company annual meeting was held on Jan. 18, when Mr. E. Coleman, the superintendent, said that the outlay on permanent improvements for the year had been large. For the last four years the total earnings were—1869, \$306,028*75*; 1870, \$153,450*23*; 1871, \$497,301*18*; 1872, \$404,055*62*; total for four years, \$1,300,522*16*. The dividends for these years have been paid as follows:—1869, 11*l.* dividends, \$170,500; 1870, 8*l.* dividends, \$27,200; 1871, 12*l.* dividends, \$232,500; 1872, 11*l.* dividends, \$162,750.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

GREAT WEST VAN LEAD MINE.

Amongst the mining companies incorporated by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies during the past week is that for developing the **GREAT WEST VAN LEAD MINE**. The company (the registered offices of which are in Gresham House—Mr. Matthew Greene having undertaken the secretaryship) has been registered with a capital of 50,000*l.*, in 25,000 shares of 2*l.* each, fully-paid, and so highly is the property thought of that the shares are quoted 1*1/2* prem., although no prospectus has yet been issued. The subscribers to the Articles of Association are William Newland Rudge, Stock Exchange; Henry William Lindow, Stock Exchange; William Gundry, Stock Exchange; William George Margetts, Stock Exchange; Thomas Hamilton, Stock Exchange; Henry Wilson, Bartholomew House; and Matthew Greene, Gresham House. The following reports, which clearly indicate a good future, have been received:—

J. WILLIAMS.—There is nothing new to report from this mine during the last fortnight. All the stops are worked by full pairs of men, and continue to yield about the same amount of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stop in the back of the 34*l.* over the cross-cut, will average 11*l.* wide for the length of the stop, and turn out about 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. In the stops in the back, some 7*l.* west of the cross-cut, the lode is worth about 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stop over the back of ditto will turn out from 3*1/2* to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stop over the back of ditto will turn out from 3*1/2* to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stop over the back of ditto, 2*1/2* fms. west of the cross-cut, is carried full 12*l.* wide, containing branches of lead ore for this width, and yielding about the same quantity of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stop in the back of ditto, 32*l.* west of the cross-cut, will turn out about 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. As these stops are being worked up from the back of the 34*l.* some 7*l.* west of the cross-cut, the stuff now broken and remaining on the stalls over the back of this (the 34*l.* fms. level) contains full 16*l.* tons of lead ore. The lode in the stop over the back of ditto will turn out from 3*1/2* to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. One other stop is being worked in this level, which is 20*l.* east of the cross-cut. Here the lode is 7*l.* wide, and worth from 15 cts. to 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stop over the back of the 10*l.* east of the foot-way winze, is 6*l.* wide, and will turn out 12 tons of lead ore per fathom. The last four weeks' ore was bought by the Bury Port Company, and realised 14*l.* 12*l.* per ton. We shall sample again, as we have had a heavy fall of snow since the last sale.

RICHARD HARVEY.—Agreed with your instructions I have carefully examined the above property, and beg to submit to you the following as my opinion of the present and future prospects of the same. These mines are situated about 14 miles from the town of Abergavenny, where all ores can be shipped by rail to any part of the kingdom. The local position is excellent, the stratification being clay, slate, which is identical to the richest mines in the country. The mineral deposit is very extensive, and through which traverses many known and well-defined lodes, but operations of late have chiefly been confined to one. An engine-shaft has been sunk below the deep adit to a depth of 34*l.* m. A cross-cut has been driven north 6*l.* m., and has intersected the lode. Levels have been extended east and west of cross-cut on its course. The 34*l.* west has been driven 44*l.* m., 35*l.* fms. of which will yield on an average from 2*1/2* to 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The stops in the back of this level for that length are looking exceedingly well, and the average yield is about 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. I would advise the continuing of this level without delay by six men, and I have not the least doubt but that you will shortly meet with another rich deposit of ore (there is another important point in driving this level which I will explain when I arrive at the 22*l.*). The lode in the stop in the back of this level is considerably richer than the back, which speaks well for good courses of ore in depth. The 34*l.* east is driven 22*l.* m. from cross-cut; the lode in the present end is about 5*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. As these stops are being worked up from the back, the lode in the 22*l.* m. end is 10*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. Another stop in the bottom of the 22*l.* m. level, 35*l.* fms. west of the cross-cut, is about 8*l.* wide, and will turn out 1*1/2* ton of lead ore per fathom. One other stop is being worked in this level, which is 20*l.* east of the cross-cut, and is 10*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 22*l.* m. end is 12*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 14*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 16*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 18*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 20*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 22*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 24*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 26*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 28*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 30*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 32*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 34*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 36*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 38*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 40*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 42*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 44*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 46*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 48*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 50*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 52*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 54*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 56*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 58*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 60*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 62*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 64*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 66*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 68*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 70*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 72*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 74*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 76*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is 78*l.* fms. wide, and contains 16*l.* tons of lead ore per fathom. The 22*l.* m. end is

man Government proposes to suppress all duties on the rivers and navigable canals of Alsace and fresh coal vein, 28 in. in thickness, has been discovered in the same.

FOREIGN MINES.

EL REY.—Morro Velho, Jan. 1: Sinking in vertical month of December.—Shaft A sunk 3 fms.; total depth, 142 fms. B, 3 fms. 0 ft. 10 in.; total depth, 140 fms. 3 ft. 3 in. The sinking number, owing to circumstances referred to in my last.

—Meetings have been convened to consider the same.—Meetings have been convened to consider the same additional property which is offered to the company, information will be furnished as soon as practicable after the arrangements now on their way from Colorado, and which it is hoped may be of the shareholders some week or ten days before the meeting.

AND BOLIVIA.—The directors have advised (Dec. 12) the company's bankers at Medellin, accompanied by a remittance of gold valued at 1318. 9s. 6d., the produce of the month ending Nov. 29. The following are the amounts for: 514 ozs. of gold dust, from 2900 tons of mineral (average wts.), 1318. 9s. 6d.—Cost: At Frontino and Bolivia Mines, and Medellin, 1282. 11s.—Profit, 35. 18s. 6d.

AZILIAN.—Dec. 28: Passage: No change of importance in the department. Dawson's top lode remains the same. The force have been employed on Foster's east, from which good raisings may be taken as equal to that for November month.

BRAZILLIAN.—Dec. 27: At St. Anna no attempt has yet been made to resume operations at this point, most of the excavations made by the company in the old workings, we attempted to open said shaft, but failed. The ground was some of the new men are not yet fully up to the mark, so we commenced a new one. Ventilation is much wanted in the adit, the clearing and repairing will I hope proceed rapidly. So far the water dammed back by the first crush did not reach the men we are at the second crush. The clearing of the excavation is progressing, and the hands scraping up debris for produce are I found them. A portion of the masonry at Foster's stampa has, but the measures taken will, I hope, prevent further damage.

—Telegram from Salt Lake City, dated Feb. 3:—first-class are last week: 260 tons first-class ore at railway depot; 100 tons raised at mine; 110 tons sold here. Expect to commence work.

REK (Gold).—Telegram from the agent, T. B. Ludlum including sales of water, \$25,500; total running expenses, \$25,000. Jan. 9: All of the claims are now washing—the Enterprise, Central, and Gold Run are washing day and night. The Deep and Home Ticket, owing to the peculiar condition of their present run by day. The returns from the former will come in my January statement, but the latter will not. In my I look forward with pleasure to the January clean

water amount, and the 6000 tons ear by the end of the year will be

without hope of a

Coronado the passing a been hardened the reported a told a demand his

“It is not producing quite so much copper ore as when last the quantity remains about the same.” Railway: Traffic for the Dec. 14, 181 tons up an 1310 tons down. The cargo, ex San Joaquin, put forward for sale by public ticketing on Feb. 11.

GUNNATON.—Capt. Richards, Jan. 9: Virgin: The 113 ft. on north, is producing no ore, but the ground continues favourable as 73 ft. level, being continued north, does not look so favourable as it appears no ore and is of a hard iron nature. A rise has been the back of the 73 ft. level, and is being put up through the bunch rock in this level some time ago. It is producing some very good known as Hooper's rise. During the past fortnight we have had

work in the shape of removing waste rock, timbering, &c., in our stoppings were employed at this ore raising has been are now awaiting shipment.

—L. Chalmers, Silver Mountain, Jan. 13: My usual weekly letter until I should be able to announce, as I now

beginning, sinking commenced.” When I say sinking I ought, per

have used the term unwatering, as we had 85 ft. of water to raise

4 ft. in the clear on Saturday night. As I have two 60 gallon

and self discharging) going night and day—the one ascending

—I shall not be long in reporting bottom, on reaching which

Blake's steam pump, which I had sent with the hoisting works

to replace the water-buckets when the ground was reached. This

and engine free to hoist dirt or ore, the pump-motor being steam,

the boiler in a 1½ in. pipe down one corner of the shaft, the water

another pipe to the boiler supply cistern. The hoister works have

complete thing of its kind ever put up in this country—powerful,

running, and expeditious. My foreman, who has put up a great

is quite delighted with it. My estimate for hoisting machinery

is, I think, \$9000; the actual cost has not been more (in round)

3700, which latter sum includes the cost of a large carpenter's shop,

and a retaining wall, not included in my estimate of \$9000. It

is seen whether I shall get down to the 200 at my figures. I shall

more positively on this subject when I see the bottom, and better

working. My daily labour cost will be as follows:—One foreman,

teners, \$1; two carmen, \$1; four miners, \$1; one wood-chopper,

per day, or \$0.50 per month of 20 working days. The only outside

to do is an upper or reserve cistern, when I can get a carpenter

ER (Gold and Silver).—Lewis Chalmers, Jan. 13: When

on the 23rd ult., I fully expected that within a week I should have

“engine running and commenced sinking.” During the

days the engine was discovered that little things in the shape of

etc., were wanting about the engine and boiler, and which could

be had from the Carson, have all combined to deprive me of that pleasure,

one of this sinking. I am happy, however, now to be able to say,

on Saturday, things were so far advanced that I shall commence

to-morrow. I am also pleased to announce that this morning the carpenter recommended work at the mill, and I am now urging on

necessity of “rushing things” as much as possible.

—J. W. Hoffmann: Manager's Report for January: about in the same state as it was last month. No progress has

been made to the Stolberg Company. The number of hands

of 53 were employed in getting ore, dressing, loading

and erecting machinery, pit-head and building. The machine makers

leaving the dressing machinery at the end of the month. The

separating drums are on the ground; further deliveries are

to be expected.

—Feb. 1: Roure Mine: The 100 fathom level cross-

shaft's drift, proceeds regularly; the rock is firm and rather hard

cross-cut east will arrive under the point fixed for the new shaft

it goes well. The 80 metre level, north of cross-cut, yields stones of

rock in the same level south opens low quality tributary ground,

east, south on Virginie's lode, yields a little saving work. The same

is ½ ton of ore per current metre. The two rises in the back are

from the level above north and south, laying open pretty good

stone in the back of this level being held to the 20 has much improved

The 20 north is in a large lode 2 metres wide, yielding ½ ton of

metre. The same level south also yields ½ ton of ore per metre

yields a little saving work. The mill adit south has gone through a

round during the month, but is now rather poor. The No. 3 rise in

level yields ½ ton of ore per metre. The sinking of the shaft pro-

gressively becomes stiffer, and water more abundant—La Grange:

Prat's shaft to enlarge and newly timbered—preparatory

sinking for another level. The 100 north is also re-set on the eastern

which remains by the side of the main level. At Mioche we have

the shaft for awhile, because of a great increase of water, but the

20 metre level will be commenced as the dry season sets in. La

driving of the 110 cross-cut, east of Bass's engine-shaft, has gone

on, but rock hard our progress is rather slow. The

south is in a strong hard lode, yielding ½ ton of ore per current

metre. The 90 south yields ½ ton of ore per current metre.

Prat's: The 70 metre level, north of St. Martin's shaft, yields

1 ton of ore per current metre. The 70, south of No. 2

working. The 50 and 30 metre levels are unproductive. Our out-

work has been idle or nearly so, but the weather has not been so severe

our dressing operations. Our samplings have amounted to 268 tons,

the sinking of Susan's shaft has gone on better than last month, the easier. The 25 metre level north yields a little ore. The same

NADA.—Dec. 21: At the Wellington Mine we have a

portion of the 35, east of Bray's shaft, where the lode is yielding 3 tons

per fathom. At Copper Bay the stope in the back of the 60, east of

Palmer's shaft, is yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom.

or remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Journal.

deeply regret to have to record the death of the late

ROBERTS, who was for 30 years head agent of the Ballymurtagh

County Wicklow, Ireland, which melancholy event took place at

Feb. 3. Capt. Roberts was beloved and much respected by all

His end was Peace.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—Simon Toy, Feb. 5: The men are driving Hill's cross-cut north in the 10: it has been making fair progress this week; we have now cut into the lode 6 ft., which is composed of spar and sulphur, with occasional spots of lead; in driving the last 3 ft. we have broken some carbonate of lime. In the intermediate level, driving westward from the rise over the deep adit, the lode is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom, with every appearance of becoming more valuable as we advance. No. 2 adit is driving eastward from the rise over No. 2 adit; the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 15 tons of lead per fathom. In the eastern part of the set we are not through the choke yet. We have not been able to do anything of the surface with this week on account of the frost and snow.

—ALLT-Y-GRIB.—J. Clint, Feb. 5: Preparations are being made to put in pumps and complete skip road in engine-shaft down to the 15 fm. level. The lode in bottom of the shaft, standing on the floor, will not be taken down until we have raised the lift, and are ready to commence squaring out ground—40 fm., or Adit Level West: The new pitch, No. 2, promises well. No. 1 stops continues to improve; No. 3 is much the same as when last reported on; the indications in the end are more favourable, and nice ore is now to be seen—30 fms. West: Strong branches of ore are coming in both on the foot and hanging walls. The 20 east underhand and the 20 west's open in the rise from the back of the lode are both for this extent yielding a fair quantity of very good ore.

AMBROSE LAKE.—P. Tenny, Feb. 5: Since the last report we have completed the new whin-shaft to the deep adit level, and the men are engaged cutting a plat, so that all the stuff from this part of the mine can be drawn through this shaft, I should think that it would be advisable to continue sinking this shaft, as the lode is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of good yellow copper ore per fathom. The deep adit is now 5 fms. east of the new shaft, and the lode in this end still continues to produce copper ore of the same value as when last reported. This level has been driven about 8 fms. on a good paying lode for copper, and a very rich pile of stuff is now at surface, which came from this level during this last month's driving. The engine-shaft is now 9 fms. below the bottom level; the lode is still large and has every appearance of soon making a course of ore; during the coming month we shall commence driving east and west at the bottom of the shaft. In the bottom level, driving west of engine-shaft, we have passed through the large cross-course, which disturbed the lode very much, but within the last few days the lode has improved, and is producing very fine stones of native copper; we have about 10 fms. more to drive before we communicate with the deep adit, which I hope will be accomplished in the coming month.

BALLYCUMMISK (Copper).—Jan. 31: Underground Operations: The end in the 223 has been driven at a fair pace during the week. The men sinking the skip-shaft under the 210 have got on favourably, as also the men in the winze under this level. The end west in this level still continues to pass through good copper ground. At this point the lode is of greater breadth than our end, so I purpose to put a plat to open the side of the level to ascertain the full extent of the lode, the lode in the level above being of such a great breadth; it is my opinion that it has continued so down to the 210. The stopes of this level are much the same. The 198 end is much the same as when last reported. The stopes of this level are yielding good copper, and carrying a lode from 12 to 14 ft. wide. The stopes of the 199 and 174 are looking well and are yielding fair average stuff for ore, all of a good quality.—Surface Operations: The surface works are carried on with the greatest energy possible. During the week we have been favoured with a little better weather. Machinery continues to look well and in good order.—General Remarks: On being underground yesterday, I was much pleased to find that the north lode has intersected the old lode, thereby forming a good deposit of ore. I am of the opinion that when we reach this district, west in the 210, we shall meet with a large deposit of ore.—Coosheen: The men sinking the shaft under the 46 have got on well during the week. I am very glad to state a fair improvement in the 223, the lode at present in the breast of the end is about 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and ore of a good quality, and intermixed with a kind of kibble. The men in the adit have got on well, they have lowered the water in the level, which has caused a decrease on the engine water, and a less quantity of coals consumed.—Surface Operations: The surface operations continue to go on fairly.

BEALY CUMMISK (Copper).—G. Rowe, Feb. 5: The new engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 3 ft. We have set the men to make it 13 fms., at 5 ft. per fathom, which will be as deep as the stuff can be drawn without a horse-whim.—West Stope: This stope continues to look well; a large quantity of the tinstuff is daily sent to the stamps from here.—Middle Stope: We have not been stamping any of the tinstuff from this stope during the past week, owing to a runner of the overburden that took place during the heavy floods; when this is removed we shall resume sending the tinstuff to the stamps. We have commenced to draw from this stope, and are daily sending a large quantity of very good tinstuff to the stamps; there is a large quantity in this stope that can be sent to the stamps at a trifling cost. The communication has been effected from the 15, in this stope, to the present engine-shaft; this will let down the water, and prevent future shoaking. The repairs to the stamps are progressing as fast as possible, and in about a week from this time there will be another 12 heads finished ready for the working; this, as before stated, will tell considerably in favour of the returns. Nothing new to report in any of the other departments.

CASTLE GATE.—T. Parkyn, Feb. 5: Brenton's Lode: The men are driving west on the course of the lode, and I am pleased to say that the lode is still yielding good work for tin; in fact, I don't see any alterations to report to you. We have there a large stream of water coming out of the lode—this is a most splendid looking lode.

CATHEDRAL.—J. Michell, Feb. 5: Owing to the continuous rain we have not

yet resumed sinking on the lode referred to in my last report, but are anxiously

waiting for a change in the weather, when we shall at once commence Doctor's lode in the adit end west is much the same as for some time past.

CRENNER AND WHEAL ABRAHAM.—W. Kitto, W. Thomas, W. J. Paul, Feb. 5: Setting Report: Sturt's Engine: To sink below the 215, by eight men and four boys, at 40 ft. per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and yielding stones of copper ore. To drive the 215 end west, by six men, at 10 ft. per fathom, stope the four weeks. The lode in the end is presenting a kindly appearance, with a well-defined wall, showing indications of being near something of importance, judging from the character of the lode coming down in the main winze, some short distance in advance, which is let to six men, at 12 ft. per fathom, stope the four weeks. No. 2 winze, to sink on the north lode, by four men, at 7 ft. per fathom, which is going down on the south side of the lode in easy ground to progress, which course we purpose to continue for some distance further, previous to taking down and cutting into the cupel part of the lode, which we calculate contains.

—BELMONT.—G. Rowe, Feb. 5: The east lode continues much the same as reported last week. We are driving north on the course of this lode, where I soon expect to intersect the large elvan. There is nothing fresh to report.

—BELSTONE.—Feb. 1: A Shaft: All being well the shaftmen will have the bearers

and cistern fixed at the 60 to receive the lift of 16-in. pumps by the middle part of the ensuing week.—Main Lode: In the cross-cut north from intermediate level

we have met with the ore-bearing runs of ground, which are very congenial, and producing good nests of black and yellow copper ore; this looks well for the 50 east below. The stopes from rise in back of intermediate level are still producing

good deposits of black and yellow copper ore. There is no change to notice in any of the other points being worked on since my last report.

—BERE HAVEN.—J. W. Crase, Jan. 28: At Mountain Mine the general valuations of the bargains are the same as in last report. At Kealogue Mine the general appearances are somewhat better than at the last year meeting, and the reserves quite as much. At Dooneen a 22-in. cylinder winding engine has been fixed and set to work, which answers admirably. A crusher is also being put up, and will be attached to and worked by said winding engine, which is of sufficient power for both winding and crushing the ore for many years to come. We are also preparing apparatus for new dressing floors, which will be laid down as early as possible for dressing the ore on the spot. To Coom the engine is fixed in its place, and will be set to work when required. During the past year, in common with other mining establishments, we have suffered considerably from the high price and scarcity of labour, which, together with the exorbitant and unprecedented prices we have had to contend with for coals, iron, and other materials necessary for carrying on the general operations, I consider the working cost has been increased by at least 30 per cent. beyond what we could possibly have anticipated at the last year meeting of the proprietors. The prospects of the mines, as a whole, have improved during this period.

East Chiverton sett, which is precisely on the same lode that we are working on. It will be seen by the report presented at the last general meeting that our present depth is 53 fms. from surface, and our next sink is intended to be 10 fms.: total from surface, 62 fms. This is just the depth that our neighbour already alluded to began to make profits. This is a very important point for everyone interested to consider, as it is the opinion of every practical agent who has inspected the property, and who thoroughly know the district, that depth only is required to bring the old mine into a lasting and profitable concern.

LAST POLBERRO.—S. Pope, Wm. Johns, Feb. 7: The blonde in the western end is worth 14/- per fathom; the eastern end, 8/- per fathom. Whim finished. The weather has much delayed dressing of ores for the market. We are waiting answers respecting tin.

EAST TRELEIGH WOOD.—Leonard Tregay, Feb. 6: Prussia Lode: The lode is the 30 cross-cut (spoken of in our last report) is 3 ft. wide, worth 15/- per fathom for tin; we think there is yet another part of this lode further south, which we hope to intersect in this cross-cut. We are erecting a horse-whim on the western shaft, which will greatly facilitate our working here, and we believe in a short time to be enabled to return large quantities of tinstuff from this lode.—Western Boundary: We are completely flooded here with surface water, and are hindered in our explorations of Treleigh Wood lode in consequence.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Feb. 1: Setting Report: The 120 to drive west of engine-shaft, by six men, at 8/- per fathom; lode 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin and copper 7/- per fathom. The 120 cross-cut to drive north by four men, at 10/- per fathom; the ground is favourable for progress. The water to sink below the 110 west, by two men, at 8/- per fathom; lode 18 in. wide, looking ready for an improvement. The 85 to drive east, by four men, at 6/- per fathom; lode 2½ ft. wide, and worth for tin and copper 10/- per fathom. The stopes above the 95, east and west of winze, by four men, at 2/- per fathom; lode worth respectively 2 and 1½ tons per fathom. The stopes above the 85 east, by three men, at 3/- 1½ per fathom; lode worth for tin and copper 10/- per fathom. The stopes below the 75 east, by four men, at 3/- 10/- per fathom; lode worth 2 tons per fathom. The 65 to drive east, by two men, at 10/- per fathom; the lode contains small, but presents a more kindly appearance.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Rich. Quenwall, Feb. 5: Fatwork: The shaft sinking below the 90 is still worth 180/- per fathom, with every appearance of continuing. Other parts of the mine are just the same as for some time past.

EXCELSIOR.—G. Rickards, Feb. 5: In the south adit level, driving west to the new shaft, we have made better progress during the past week than for some time past in consequence of an improvement in the character of the ground. The end is at present letting out water very freely. The stopes in back of middle adit, on Town lode, fully maintain their value, and from present appearances there is every prospect of their continuing to produce large quantities of profitable tin-stuff for the stamps. Our prospects, on the whole, are very cheering.

FEDW (Lland.)—J. Paul, Feb. 3: The engine-shaft, sinking steadily by nine men, is down about 5 fms. below the 60 fm. level; the lode still contains a good deal of quartz, with strings of blonde and spots of lead ore. We shall now prepare and lengthen down the main-road from the 35 to the 60, and fix a 9-in. plunger-pole under the 60, to throw the water to the 10-in. plunger-lift at the 35, which forces the water from there to surface. When this is done we can go on very much better with the remaining 10 fms. required to be sunk to the 75 fm. level. At the 23 fm. level, driving west, the lode is very large, and the part carried is strongly mixed w/ blonde and spots of lead ore.

FLORENCE (Tin).—William Johns, Peter Floyd, John Searle, Feb. 6: Eliza's Engine Shaft: The lode in the 50 fm. level, driving west of shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12/- per fathom, and of a most promising appearance for further improvement; driving by six men, at 3/- 5/- per fathom and 2s. 6d. in tribute. The lode in the deep adit level, driving west of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 5/- per fathom; driving by six men, at 4/- 10/- per fathom and 2s. 6d. in tribute. In the 50 cross-cut, driving south, we have intersected the Millpool standard lode, but have not yet cut through it as yet to ascertain its value, but shall do so in the course of a few days; driving by six men, at 4/- 10/- per fathom.—Walter's Engine Shaft: The lode in the 30 fm. level, driving east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 4/- per fathom; driving by four men, at 3/- 10/- per fathom and 2s. 6d. in tribute. The lode in the 20 fm. level, driving west, is 18 in. wide, producing saving work for the stamps.—Trevelyan's Shaft: The lode in the deep adit level, driving west, is 18 in. wide, and worth 3/- per fathom; driving by four men, at 2/- 5/- per fathom and 2s. 6d. in tribute. We have now 16 tribute pitches working, at an average tribute of 12s. in 12. We have commenced to take out the engine at Wheal Caroline, and expect to get the same on the mine by the time the engine-house is completed.

FORTECUE.—T. Phillips, Feb. 5; Hardish Shaft: We have been driving on by the side of the lode all this week, but shall take it down in the course of a few days; judging from what can be seen in the lode, I think it will be found very rich for tin. We have not yet cut the lode in the 20 fm. level cross-cut, but have struck some rich branches, which speaks well for the richness of the lode at this level.

FRANK MILLS.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Admells, Feb. 5: In the cross-cut driving east from the 30 fm. level, south from engine-shaft, we have passed through a branch about 2 in. wide, consisting of barytes and lead ore, and is producing good work; we still have more parts of the lode in the end, and the most productive parts may yet be in advance of us. The lode in the stop in back of this level north is not quite so good as last reported. The lode in the rise in back of the 45 north, near the boundary, will produce a little saving work, but being of opinion we have a more productive part to the east, we are driving a cross-cut in that direction. In the 100 fm. level, driving north, the lode is now disordered by a slide; it produces good saving work on the slide, and we are of opinion it will also be productive when we get on the other side of it and the lode re-forms; the ground, however, continues very favourable. The lode is not yet cut through in the 100 cross-cut west, but the ground is a little better, and the lode producing some good stones of lead ore. We are still into the lode in the cross-cut east from the 115 fm. level north, which consists of white iron and quartz, spotted with lead ore. The stopes and pitches are without any particular change. Our engine and pitwork are in good condition and working well, and with the better quality of coal mixed with our old supply we have been enabled to keep the water easily; the weather, however, has been much against us.

FRON VELLAN.—Capt. Harper, Feb. 5: The level driving west of deep adit on the north part of the lode. In driving this level within the last week we met with a cross-course come in from the west side, which disordered this part of the lode for a few feet, but did not go through the wall on the east side. This part of the lode is very strong and of a promising appearance; it is composed of ribs of lead and spar, worth of the former 1½ tons per fathom. The ground at present is very unsettled and letting out much water. The intermediate level we have cut in about 4 ft., and are not through the lode as yet. The part which we have seen is composed of spar, carbonate of lime, also some very nice spots of lead, and spar, carbonate of lead. It is letting out much water, and judging from the appearance of the lode the indications in this level are very good. In the sump sinking below No. 1 level the ground is much the same as for some time, with small branches of lead ore going through the rock of a promising character. Next Saturday being our setting-day, a full report will be sent you next week.

GAWTON COPPER.—Geo. Rowe, Geo. Rowe, jun., Feb. 1: The lode in the 105, east of King's engine-shaft, is showing a kindly appearance, with occasional stones of ore and muriate. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 105 is worth 10/- per fathom. The lode in the 95, east of said shaft, is producing very strong muriate with ore to the value of 8/- per fathom. One lode in the stopes in the back of the 95 is worth 20/- per fathom. The lode in the 82 east is worth 15/- per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 82 is worth 30/- per fathom. No. 2 stop in the back of the same level is worth 20/- per fathom. The lode in the rise and stop in the back of the 70 is worth 15/- per fathom. The lode in the rise and stop in the back of the 60 is skip computed at 250 tons of ore.

GERM (Tin).—R. Unsworth, Feb. 5: The lode in the stopes in back of the 90 fm. level is 5 ft. wide, worth from 10/- to 12/- per fathom. The stopes in back of deep adit level, on north lode, are 5 ft. wide, worth 15/- per fathom. The lode in the deep adit level, on north lode, is 3 ft. wide, producing good tin stuff, with every appearance of improving. The lode in the end to drive east, on south lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8/- per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of deep adit level, on south lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth 10/- per fathom. The shaftmen are putting in skip road; the shaft will be completed in a few days.

GOGINAN.—Feb. 4: The lode in the stopes over the 110 fm. level, east of winze, continues much the same, producing from 1½ to 1½ ton of silver lead ore per fathom. The tribute pitches in the old part of the mine are yielding on an average 15 cts. of lead ore per fathom. The weather is very severe here just now, and all surface operations are at a standstill. We have this day sampled 18 tons of silver lead ore.

GORSSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—John Jones, Feb. 5: In the driving at the north shaft to the Merlin vein the ground is looking very favourable indeed. Each Gorsedd: As we get free from the watercourse we find our predictions verified by an improvement in the lode. The driving in the adit level has improved very much the last few days. Some specimens have been brought up this morning which appeared as favourable as anything we could desire, mixed with spar, and containing about one-third ore. I hope in a few days to have the pleasure of reporting a further improvement.

GREAT CARADON.—Capt. Wm. Taylor, Feb. 4: There is not much change to report in the driving the 92 cross-cut, which we are continuing to push on as fast as possible. The ground is still hard, but from the appearance of the rock, and little more water coming out, I think we are getting near to a change, which is imminent for early cutting the lode.

GREAT LOVELL.—John Bray, Feb. 6: Hitchins' shaft is down 4½ fms. below the 24; sinking by nine men, at 30/- per fathom; no change in the lode since my last report. The rise behind the 24 fm. level end east is up 1½ fms.; rising by six men, at 4/- per fathom; the lode is split up, and is not quite so productive for tin. No change to notice in the stop east of Dade's winze; the west stop is set on tribute at 10s. in 12. Nothing particular to notice in any other part of the mine.

GREAT NORTH CARADON.—George Rickards, Feb. 4: There is a slight improvement in the ground at the engine-shaft. The lode in the winze below the adit, on the north lode, has increased in size, and is spotted with lead ore. The weather has lately been very severe, but notwithstanding, operations are progressing steadily.

GREAT RETTALLACK.—John Harris, Feb. 1: There is no particular change in the character of the lode in the adit level since my report for the general meeting but I am pleased to say fair progress is being made with the driving.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON.—J. Nancarrow, N. Bryant, Feb. 4: The ground in the 75 has in the past week been more spar for driving than usual, but we have pushed on as fast as possible, and have driven in the past month upwards of 5 fms. We have put in dams in the 20, 30, 40, and 60 fathom levels, and if we have occasion to stop the engine for a few hours at any time the water is stopped back in those levels, and the men can resume working as soon as the engine goes to work, the water being let down from the dams just as the engine can fork it. The rise above the 60 west is poor. We are stopping the backs of the 60 by four men, which is yielding a little lead. The engine is working well.

GREEN HURTH.—William Vipond, Jan. 31: I have never seen the south end yielding more ore than it is at present; the bottom part now working, which was driven over last month, is almost a complete mass of ore. The east branch is also looking a little better, but hard; this end is leaving the main vein, and will intersect the other cross vein south. The stop is about as usual. We have met with some good ore in sinking the sump in the grey beds, under the limestone. There are indications of a vein being near in the north cross-cut. No change in the low level. Weather unfavourable for all outdoor work, hard frost and much snow.

GUNNISLAKE (Clitters).—Wm. Skeeks, J. C. Seccombe, Feb. 4: The shaftmen are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 152. The lode in the 152 west is producing saving work for copper ore. The lode in the rise in back of this level, west of shaft, is worth 6/- per fathom. In this level, east of shaft, the lode is yielding saving work for copper. The lode in the 140 west is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spar, and stones of yellow copper ore. The lode in this level is poor. The lode in the rise in back of this level is worth 4/- per fathom. The lode in the stopes is worth 2/- per fathom. In the 123 the lode is

worth 4/- per fathom. The lode in the 115, east of engine-shaft, is poor. The lode in the stopes in back and bottom of this level, east and west of the engine-shaft, are worth—No. 1, 10/-; No. 2, 12/-; No. 3, 7/-; and No. 4, 4/- per fathom. The lode in the stopes in back of the 92 is worth—No. 1, 7/-, and No. 2, 9/- per fathom. We weighed off on Friday last 136 tons 18 cts. of copper ore.

GWYDYL PARK.—W. Bennetts, Feb. 5: The ground in the 25 end, north of engine shaft, continues hard and spar for driving. In the 25 end south the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth 10 cts. of lead ore per fathom. The stopes are of much the same value as last reported. The severe frost has prevented us clearing off any lead ore for the past week. We sampled on Monday last 15 tons of lead ore for sale on the 10th inst., and have from 5 to 6 tons in course of dressing and 1 ton broken.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, Feb. 6: Bailey's Shaft: The lode in the 140 fm. level west, maintaining its size and productiveness, is still a fine course of ore, worth fully 70/- per fathom. The 120 fm. level west, on the south part of the lode, is worth 45/- per fathom. The north part of the lode is intersected on the western side of the cross-course. We purpose to drive by the side thereof for few feet, and hope to take it down by next report. In the winze below the 120 fm. level nothing has been done during the past week, the men being engaged stopping to the east thereof, in which stop the lode is worth 40/- per fathom. In the 110 fm. level west the lode is still very promising, and is worth 15/- per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 110 fm. level is worth 40/- per fathom. In the deep adit level the ground for the present is rather hard, and progress consequently slow.

HOBBS HILL.—James Pearce, Feb. 6: The lode in the shaft has very much improved in size and appearance; it is now full 3 ft. wide. The lode in the end has not been taken down since my last report.

LEEDS AND ST. AUBYN.—John Curtis, Feb. 6: The lode in the engine-shaft is 18 in. wide, worth 15/- per fathom. The lode in the 30 east is 3 ft. wide, worth 12/- per fathom. The lode in the 30 west is 2 ft. wide, worth 8/- per fathom. In the 20 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. The stopes on this lode are looking much the same as for some time past. The 10, east of Bastian's flat rod shaft, on the new lode, is 2 ft. wide, yielding stamping stuff but not to value. In the adit east of flat rod shaft the lode is small, but containing good quality tin. Our machinery is all in good working order.

LYNN-Y-PANDY.—Matthew Francis, Jan. 31: I have no change to report. We continue to make good progress, and the end looks very promising. The total length of the adit is now about 95 yards, so you perceive, making the progress that we do, no long time will elapse before we intersect the first of the productive lodes ahead of us. I am fully confirmed in the belief that we are certain to have a good mine; and we have already attained that stage in the development when we may daily look forward to a discovery.

LOVELL (THE).—J. Nancarrow, Feb. 4: The engine-shaft is now sunk to the level of the adit, and we have commenced driving east and west in a lode of about the same value as last reported. This lode is equally good going down. The western stop in back of the 12 is not so good as it is getting near the surface, but the western stop is worth 60/- per fathom. The Maria wheel is doing the pumping work well. The stamps and dressing machinery are in good order.

MELLINEAR.—E. Rogers, Feb. 3: There is no change in the value of the different places throughout the mine worthy of notice since the last report. The mine continues to look exceedingly well, but we have great difficulty in keeping the water. We had to stop the engine last Saturday for about 2½ hours to pack the piston and repair the pitwork, and in that short time the water rose to nearly the back of the 75, so that the 86 men have been idle, and some of the 78 fms. level men; but by working 14½ strokes per minute we are flogging again slowly, and expect all the men in the 75 will be able to work to day.

MILNERA UNION.—J. Nichols, Feb. 6: Lower Listed-lead Shaft: The pitch in the back of the 50 yard level north has improved, now worth 15 cts. of lead per fathom. The pitch in the 40 south is worth 8 cts. per fathom.—Boundary Shaft: The pitch in the back of the 80 north is not so productive as last reported now worth 10 cts. of lead per fathom.

NEW BEDLON.—J. Barron, Feb. 5: There is no change worthy of notice in the 6 fm. level, driving west of Baldon, since my last. The north side above and on to the top of the stop, in the crag sill west of the shaft, contains productiveness as far as we have the deads cleared to the west, and yields good dressing work. Owing to the severe hard frost on Saturday and Sunday we could not keep a sufficient quantity of water running on the water-wheel to work quick enough for pumping, consequently the water has risen into the crag sill workings, and the men could not get to work in crag sill. The weather set in milder on Monday, and we opened the water race and launders, clearing them of the ice; we also took a great weight of ice from the water-wheel. The pumping is lowering the water quickly, and all going well. I expect the men will get to work in the morning, and in the first place will lay down tram-floor by the side of drawing shaft for the dressing work we have worked from the side above the stop, and will then resume work at the stop.

NEW CROW HILL.—J. Treleaze, Feb. 4: We are pushing on the 45 eastern end towards the winze as fast as possible. The branch we are driving on is 6 in. wide, composed of spar, muriate, &c., with stones of lead ore. NEW DOLGOATH.—J. Vivian and Son, N. Clynn, Feb. 6: Old Main Lode: In the 140, east of east shaft, the lode is 15 ft. wide, yielding a little copper and tin, and looking favourable for becoming more productive. In the 140, west of east shaft, on the north part of the lode, we have just come to a breast head, which has not been broken through, so we cannot speak of the character of the lode on the other side. The lode, however, is able to do so in our next.—Old South Lode: In the 100 fm. level, driving north, the lode is now disordered by a slide; it produces good saving work on the slide, and we are of opinion it will also be productive when we get on the other side of it and the lode re-forms; the ground, however, continues very favourable. The lode is not yet cut through in the 100 cross-cut west, but the ground is a little better, and the lode producing some good stones of lead ore. We are still into the lode in the cross-cut east from the 115 fm. level north, which consists of white iron and quartz, spotted with lead ore. The stopes and pitches are without any particular change. Our engine and pitwork are in good condition and working well, and with the better quality of coal mixed with our old supply we have been enabled to keep the water easily; the weather, however, has been much against us.

NEW EAGLE.—T. Phillips, Feb. 5; Hardish Shaft: We have been driving on by the side of the lode all this week, but shall take it down in the course of a few days; judging from what can be seen in the lode, I think it will be found very rich for tin. We have not yet cut the lode in the 20 fm. level cross-cut, but have struck some rich branches, which speaks well for the richness of the lode at this level.

NEW FEDW.—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Admells, Feb. 5: In the cross-cut driving east from the 30 fm. level, south from engine-shaft, we have passed through a branch about 2 in. wide, consisting of barytes and lead ore, and is producing good work; we still have more parts of the lode in the end, and the most productive parts may yet be in advance of us. The lode in the stop in back of this level north is not quite so good as last reported. The lode in the rise in back of the 45 north, near the boundary, will produce a little saving work, but being of opinion we have a more productive part to the east, we are driving a cross-cut in that direction. In the 100 fm. level, driving north, the lode is now disordered by a slide; it produces good saving work on the slide, and we are of opinion it will also be productive when we get on the other side of it and the lode re-forms; the ground, however, continues very favourable. The lode is not yet cut through in the 100 cross-cut west, but the ground is a little better, and the lode producing some good stones of lead ore. We are still into the lode in the cross-cut east from the 115 fm. level north, which consists of white iron and quartz, spotted with lead ore. The stopes and pitches are without any particular change. Our engine and pitwork are in good condition and working well, and with the better quality of coal mixed with our old supply we have been enabled to keep the water easily; the weather, however, has been much against us.

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NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—R. Pryor, J. Floyd, J. Williams, F. Green, Feb. 5: We have no change in any other place throughout the mine since our last report. We are getting on satisfactorily with our tin sampling taking into account the severity of the weather, and shall clear up a good parcel of tin for Friday next. Our stopes and pitwork bargains continue to look well. Our machinery is in good condition, and things at surface generally are progressing in an exceedingly satisfactory manner. Saturday next being our pay and setting day, a full report shall be sent you.

NEW GREAT HENDRA.—William Rowe, Feb. 3: The deep adit level set to drive, for the month, at 6/- per fathom; the lode is producing stones of tin and copper ore, &c. South Lode: The 10 end set to drive east of new shaft, for the month—price, 2/- per fathom. The lode in this end is producing good tin work, and is of a most promising appearance. The 10 end set to drive west of new shaft, on the south side, at 2/- per fathom. The lode in this end is not yet clear from the influence of the junction with the engine lode, but as it gets away from the junction we may expect an improvement in this end. The water at Croft Indies is still abundant, but have not yet cut into the lode on the western side of it. The new boiler for the stamps will be built in with complete flues and chimney in the latter part of the coming week, and we have to day written to Mr. Surgeon to this effect.

NEW EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—C. Bawden, Feb. 6: The shaft on the Lovell north lode is down 6 fms., the lode on which is 5 ft. wide, producing good tinstuff throughout a good lode. We have discovered another lode about 50 fms. further north; it is 3 ft. wide, and all saving work for tin.

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.
Subscribed capital £3,000,000, in 60,000 shares of £50 each.
Paid-up capital £1,000,000, Reserve fund £500,000.
Ditto (in course of payment) £200,000, Ditto (in course of payment) £100,000.
DIRECTORS—
NATHANIEL ALEXANDER, Esq.
THOS. TYRINGHAM BERNARD, Esq.
THOMAS STOCK COWIE, Esq.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq.
FREDERICK HARRISON, Esq.
WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq.
EDWARD HARBORD LUSHINGTON, Esq.

JOINT GENERAL MANAGERS—
William McKEWAN, Esq., and Whitbread Tomson, Esq.
CHIEF INSPECTOR—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.
INSPECTORS OF BRANCHES—H. J. Lemon, Esq., and C. Sherring, Esq.
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT—James Gray, Esq.
SECRETARY—George Gough, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET.
MANAGER—Whitbread Tomson, Esq.
ASSISTANT MANAGER—William Howard, Esq.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors, HELD on THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1873, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street Station, The following report for the half year ending the 31st December, 1872, was read by the Secretary.

FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., in the chair.

The directors, in submitting to the proprietors the balance sheet of the bank for the half year ending the 31st December last, have the pleasure to report that, after paying interest to customers, and all charges, allowing for rebate, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £104,543 9s. 6d. This sum, added to £10,634 11s. 10d. brought from the last account, produces a total of £115,478 1s. 4d.

The directors recommend the payment of the customary dividend of 6 per cent. for the half year, with a bonus of 4 per cent., both free of income tax, which will amount to £100,000, and leave £541 13s. 4d. as a reserve to meet interest accrued on new shares, and £14,936 8s. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account. The present dividend and bonus added to the June payment will make 20 per cent. for the year 1872.

The directors who retire by rotation are—William Champion Jones, Esq., Edward Harbord Lushington, Esq., and Frederick Youle, Esq., who are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.

The dividend and bonus, together 42 per share, free of income tax, will be payable at the head office, or at any of the branches, on or after Monday the 17th instant.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY,

DECEMBER 31, 1872.

Dr.—To capital paid up	£ 1,000,000 0 0
Installment received in respect of new capital	58,240 0 0 = £ 1,098,240 0 0
Reserve fund	500,000 0 0
Installment received in respect of new capital	49,120 0 0 = 549,120 0 0
Amount due by the bank for customer's balances, &c.	16,974,495 0 9
Liabilities on acceptances, covered by securities	4,243,844 18 7 = 21,218,339 19 4
Profit and loss balance brought from last account	10,634 11 10
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts—viz.,	361,077 11 1 = 371,712 2 11
Total	£23,237,412 2 3
Ca.—By cash on hand at head office and branches, and with Bank of England	£ 2,447,371 8 5
Cash placed at call and at notice, covered by securities	2,283,751 1 11 = £ 4,731,122 10 4
Investments, viz.:—	
Government and guaranteed stocks	1,571,592 6 9
Other stocks and securities	119,782 13 0 = 1,692,375 4 9
Discounted bills, and advances to customers in town and country	12,069,252 17 5
Liabilities of customers for drafts accepted by the bank (as per contra)	4,243,844 18 7 = 16,343,697 18 0
Freehold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings	268,334 19 10
Interest paid to customers	96,062 17 9
Salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including income tax on profits and salaries	116,418 13 7
Total	£23,237,412 2 3
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
Dr.—To interest paid to customers, as above	£ 96,062 17 9
Expenses	116,418 13 7
Rebates on bills not due, carried to new account	43,772 10 3
Dividend of 6 per cent. for half-year	60,000 0 0
Bonus of 4 per cent.	40,000 0 0
Reserve to meet interest accrued on new shares	541 13 4
Balance carried forward	14,936 8 0
Total	£371,712 2 11
Ca.—By balance brought forward from last account	£ 10,634 11 10
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	361,077 11 1
Total	£371,712 2 11

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct. (Signed) WM. JARDINE, WILLIAM NORMAN, Auditors. RICHARD H. SWAINE, J.

London and County Bank, 30th January, 1873.

The foregoing report having been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1.—That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.

2.—That a dividend of 6 per cent., together with a bonus of 4 per cent., both free of income tax, be declared for the half year ending the 31st December, 1872, payable on or after Monday, the 17th instant, and that the sum of £541 13s. 4d. be reserved to meet interest accrued on new shares, and the balance of £14,936 8s. be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

3.—That William Champion Jones, Edward Harbord Lushington, and Frederick Youle, Esqrs., be re-elected directors of this company.

4.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company.

5.—That William Jardine, William Norman, and Richard Hincks Swaine, Esqrs., be elected auditors for the current year, and that the thanks of this meeting be presented to them for their services during the past year.

6.—That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the general managers, and to all the other officers of the bank, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

(Signed) FREDERICK FRANCIS, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was proposed, and unanimously resolved:—

7.—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to Frederick Francis, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed) WILLIAM NICOL, Deputy-Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes. (Signed) GEORGE GOUGH, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND on the capital of the company, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., for the half-year ending 31st December, 1872, with a BONUS of FOUR PER CENT., will be PAID to the proprietors, either at the head office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on or after MONDAY, the 17th inst.

By order of the Board, W. M. KEEWAN, WHITBREAD TOMSON, Joint General Managers.

21, Lombard-street, February 6th, 1873.

THE NEW QUEBRA DA COMPANY (LIMITED).

To the SHAREHOLDERS.—I have restrained during the last two months from addressing you in consequence of the excitement attendant upon the meeting and election of directors, &c.; this now being over, I beg earnestly to call the attention of my fellow-shareholders to a much more important matter for our interests than the question whether "Colonel Strange" or "Mr. Hemming" be the Chairman of our board.

This is the consideration as to whether our company can hope to pay a dividend to its long-suffering shareholders if the proposed agreement with the Bolivar Railway Company is carried out, with its onerous conditions.

I unhesitatingly assert that paying £4 10s. per ton carriage on our ores from the mine to the port, the operations of our company will result in a yearly loss.

It is not madness, then, to sanction (by our inaction) such an arrangement, which must entail utter ruin upon our company?

I, therefore, call upon you, one and all, to unite, appoint a committee to investigate the matter, and insist that better terms be obtained either from the Bolivar or some other company; a line can be constructed for one-fourth of the cost they propose, the rate of carriage on which would not be more than £1 per ton.

Our shares are now worth £4 10s.—why not issue 20,000 more shares—which would provide ample capital to construct such line ourselves—instead of paying the Bolivar Railway Company £25,000 per annum for carriage, and thus save at least £50,000 per year? In six months, if we do not exert ourselves, our shares will again be down to £s., and the opportunity lost forever.

I shall be glad to hear from any shareholder who are disposed to discuss calmly and dispassionately our affairs at this crisis, and the means to be adopted to preserve us from the impending gulf of destruction to which we are fast drifting.

Address in the first instance, H. FORTESCUE, Esq., 154, Leadenhall street.

Begging your earnest and immediate attention and co-operation.

I remain your obedient Servant,

"WARNING."

THE NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE (ESTABLISHED 1763.)
THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Office, Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard street, North Shields; 195, High street, Sunderland.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be sent on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

ST. STEPHEN'S IRON ORE COMPANY.—A correspondent desires to learn the name of the Chairman of this company, also the situation of their office, and the names and situations of the several properties belonging to the company, and would feel thankful for the information through the *Mining Journal*.

WALKER'S CENTRAL LIFT STAMPS.—I should like to make a brief observation with regard to my stamps at the Gobbett Mine, lest erroneous rumours should circulate as to the reason they are not at present returning ore. Really Cornishmen are but little to be trusted to do anything with machinery beyond their mere everyday work. At the Gobbett they only put down a lime concrete foundation, and this, owing to the excessive quantity of rain, could not set. The lime was washed out, and the whole mass went to mud, the natural consequence being that the machines went over. So it will be seen that I must be very careful whom I entrust to erect my machine. —JOHN WALKER: *Jones-street, City-road.*

MINING SHARES.—We are continually receiving letters asking our opinion as to the present and prospective value of shares in various mines. On reflection, it must be evident how imprudent, for many reasons, it may be to think of relying on such an opinion. The course we always recommend is to transact business through a respectable and competent broker, whose interest it is to be in possession of reliable information, and on application to keep their clients well and properly posted on all probable changes. Their own position and character are sufficient guarantee that they will not intentionally mislead.

Received.—"W. L."—"R. B." (forwarded)—"C. S. R." (Colorado)—"J. J." (Whitby)—"W. P."—"Reader" (East Llantyngog)—"T. J. H." (East Llantyngog)—"A Weekly Reader" (next week)—"W. C."—"G. C."—"J. T." (Wolverhampton)—"J. D." (Glasgow)—C. Johnson (Drontheim)—"Shareholder" (Utah)—"Novice"—"Censor" (Utah)—"H. D."

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.—Our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 1s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, 12 words per line.

at its present price, and iron at its present value, it would be impossible to do so." When such a result shall have been brought about by who but the men, who have chiefly caused it, will be the last to profit by it.

BELGIAN AND ENGLISH IRON.

Official Belgian returns, which have just been made available, enable us to form a tolerably correct conclusion as to the relative demand for English and Belgian iron in various parts of the world. It would seem that the exports of iron of all descriptions from Britain and Belgium were as follows in the first ten months of 1872:—

English	2,694,379
Belgian	220,000

Excess of English 2,474,379

The figures relating to Great Britain include also our colonies. Subject to this reservation, we appear to be developing our iron and colonial iron trade at a much more rapid rate than that of developing hers. Three causes may be assigned for this:—first, the power which Great Britain commands of her immense accumulated capital; secondly, the development of her mercantile marine; and, thirdly, the development of her colonial empire. If we combine our exports to British America, British India, and the Australian colonies in the first ten months of last year, the total is 2,638,844 tons, which is equal to the entire exports of Belgium. The statement will be best illustrated, perhaps, by the annexed table, which relates to the ten months ending Oct. 31, 1872.

EXPORTS OF BRITISH IRON TO BRITISH AMERICA, BRITAIN AND AUSTRALASIA.

Bar, &c.	Tons 45,830
British America	13,926
British India	12,943
Australasia	17,341
Total	77,097

These three totals represent aggregate shipments of iron from Great Britain to India, and Australasia in the first ten months of 1872, we take account of the cast or wrought iron also exported to India, and Australasia in the first ten months of 1872, we make an addition of 56,657 tons to the previous aggregate, bringing it to 276,479 tons. Thus, our three great groups alone took in the first ten months of last year more British iron than Belgium was enabled to export in the same period in 1871. This is, no doubt, a remarkable result, but, remarkable only as it is, it is also a remarkable one, and the colonial demand for our iron will actually realised, and the colonial demand for our iron will increase as years roll on, albeit that some attempts will have been made to develop metallurgical industry in the colonies. The other great English-speaking nation across the Atlantic takes almost all its European supplies of iron from Great Britain, and our aggregate iron shipments to the Americans are very extensive, while the Russian demand was not very large, although the Russian authorities are making every effort to develop and encourage Russian engineering and metallurgical industry.

It will be seen that not only has British iron an immense pre-eminence over Belgian in the great markets of the world, but the pre-eminence is increasing rather than otherwise. In the months of 1871 the excess of English iron exports over Belgian was 2,474,379 tons; in the corresponding period of 1872 the excess rose to 2,638,844 tons, showing a gain of 164,465 tons. If prices could be brought down to a more moderate level there is little doubt that the external demand for iron would grow still more rapidly than it has done, as the use of railways in the United States, South America, and the colonies would be greatly stimulated and encouraged; but iron can scarcely be expected to grow cheap all at once, and signs of the times seem to point to the maintenance of high prices for some time to come. However, iron is dear in Belgium as in England, and of course dearness has a tendency to increase the consumption of Belgian iron as well as English. What is the matter of legitimate satisfaction to observe the proud position of the British iron trade in various parts of the world, we may say, is the British credit for great energy and enterprise as an important country. Belgium may not make or export so much iron as Britain, but still she has achieved results of no ordinary consideration, considering the extent of her population and natural resources. It is something to find one of the smallest states in Europe, 243,000 tons of iron in ten months, and even sending iron to the United States, having increased her exports in the first ten months of last year to the extent of 600,000 tons, repeat, then, that we must not underrate Belgian enterprise.

EXPORT OF TIN-PLATES.—The exports of tin-plate from the United Kingdom in December amounted to 139,618 cwt., compared with 187,322 cwt. in December, 1871, and 115,360 cwt. in December, 1870. In these totals the United States figure is 123,796 cwt., and 76,867 cwt. respectively. The exports of tin-plate last year were 2,364,684 cwt., against 1,747,205 cwt. in 1871, and 1,997,019 cwt. in 1870, the United States in these totals for 1,747,205 cwt., 1,738,587 cwt., and 1,557,000 cwt. respectively. The exports of tin-plate to Australia were considerable last year, amounting to 101,926 cwt., against 63,006 cwt. in 1871, and 63,006 cwt. in 1870. The value of the exports in December, 1871, and 135,297 in December, 1870, and in December, 1871, and 3,812,744 in December, 1870, as compared with 2,362,872 in the year 1870.

FURTHER ADVANCES IN COAL.—Upwards seems still to be the direction of prices of coal in the market. Following the advance of 3s. and 3s. 6d. in Cannock Chase, and 2s. 6d. in Shropshire and Somersetshire, with 1s. in East Worcestershire and South Staffordshire, the North Staffordshire firms recently advanced 2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. a ton, and the Shropshire advanced 1s. per ton with the first of this month. On the leading coalowners of South Yorkshire, whose last advance will be remembered was exactly a month before, put on the 1s. and 2s. per ton. This rise, it is explained, has made up the difference of 4 or 5 per cent. A very small addition, therefore, to the present supply would "restore the equilibrium." But (in the words of the authority we have been quoting) small as the deficiency must be, it is sufficient to create a sense of scarcity, and, as a consequence, to send up prices to famine pitch." Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG and Sir EDWARD W. WATKIN, whom we quoted last week, are, therefore, at one as to the real actuating cause of the high prices, against which there has long been so execrable an outcry. Let the colliers condescend to work another hour per day for six months, even at advanced wages, and we have the balance restored, prices of coal and iron down, together with the prices of almost every article in the production of which the use of coal and iron forms so conspicuous a cost item. Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, however, gives us no reason to expect such reduction. Why not? Because, he says, it is to the interest of the colliery proprietors and the colliery workers to keep down the production, and that as self-interest is the ruling principle of trade, it is visionary to expect longer time from one or lower prices from the other.

But is the collier benefitted by the short-time movement to the extent he supposes, or as others believe? We say that he is not. Alas that it should be so; but from what coal district throughout the whole kingdom does there not come up the same cry, "Shorter time in the pit, longer time in the public house," with all its demoralising effects upon the collier, and the consequent wretchedness of his home. The same complaint is heard of every class of workmen, and the excise returns prove the accuracy of the complaint in only too large a degree. Many colliers and other artizans there are who more sensibly spend their increased leisure; but, unhappily, they are the exception. We

Discoveries will be that retorts will be erected, and the peat bogs of the got, disintegrated, and mixed with the oil, compressed with a little converted into patent fuel for locomotive and other purposes.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Great disappointment is felt here that the meeting of this week did not result in a rise in the standard. It is this, and, even as things are, one hardly knows why longer delayed. But there are some matters past finding wonderful for ordinary capacities—and the fluctuations standard is one of them.

Cornwall Mineral Railways and Harbour Company held its annual general meeting on Monday—the particulars of published in the Supplement to this week's Journal;—ectors were enabled to make the satisfactory report that Sir Morton Peto, was several months ahead with the development of the county to this spirited company is by no means its own undertaking. Its enterprise has had a marvellous effect. To it we owe, in some part at least, the of the Devon and Cornwall Railway Company for the of the resources of North Cornwall; and now Mevyn, stirring itself, in the hope that railway communication may attract thither a share of the clay and other minerals of the county. The prospects of the Devon and Cornwall company in Parliament this session will be enhanced in no way by the renewed disaster on the South Devon Railway.

Three times this winter has the railway traffic of the interrupted by the breaches made by the sea in Brunel's Dawlish. Nothing could (for the narrow-gauge interest) more opportunely render the necessity of an in through Devon into Cornwall clearly apparent.

storm by which Cornwall was visited on Saturday and itself unpleasantly felt at Dolcoath and Cook's Kitchen, of the heavy fall of rain and snow a portion of the in the adit draining these and other mines gave way on causing a quantity of earth to fall in. This, of course, took the water, and resulted in the partial flooding of the work of clearing the adit was at once commenced, and would be completed to-day. There would then be in forking the water from the deeper levels, and work as usual. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody some folks are inleth to the occurrence for a few cheaply a casualty of such a temporary character should have in either mine anxious to get out we cannot say. In certain quarters it did have that effect—so much the buyers. Next to unreasoning confidence, one of the of mining is unreasonable panic.

to find the Stannary Court question assuming a more in the public mind. Here is another sample of the it works. A sufferer by its "benign influences" writes—

in 1863, being a shareholder in a small mine in St. Agnes, having machinery—in fact, nothing beyond a horse-wain and a few kibbles, exceeding £100 in value. I paid the calls bi-monthly for a year or so. I

shakes to the purse, the transfer for which is acknowledged by the amongst the other transfers of the company, but which the purser in the transfer ledger. To my astonishment, in November, 1863, that I must now call, why I must not pay a call of 10s. per share or my proportion thereof. Now what I wish to publish to the world that there is no justification of any debt whatever in the concern that they owe it, and if any debts or liabilities existed it was entirely the 10s. and interest, on the part of the merchants and bankers. I charge on this case to prove the truth of Capt. Teague's assertion, my Court is a bias to the true interests of mining, and only serves who have already been fleeced by unprincipled purser and managers."

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

The Warrant Market continued steady during the latter week, a moderate business being done, with the price betwixt 13s. and 137s. On Monday the opening quoted at 13s., and business was done as low as 13s. 9d. Yesterday at 13s., and receded during the forenoon to 13s. 3d., the market was very flat, and a good business was done at 13s., closing with sellers at that price, and buyers offering the warrant market opened with a very dull tone this business was done as low as 13s. 6d.; an improvement, and a good business was done up to 13s. 6d., which was quotation. The furnaces in blast are still gradually increasing, and hopes are entertained that before many the production may be brought up to something like rate. The high price of fuel, and the restriction of the during this winter in England, Scotland, and Wales have, however, destroyed all hope of a moderate range of prices during the spring. The prices of the various brands in the hands of makers are maintained at a maximum; the low point to which have been made have made them comparatively independent of the speculative market:—

	No. 1.	No. 3.
at Glasgow (deliverable alongside)	135s-137s. 6d.	134s-139s.
ditto ditto	137 6	138 0
ditto ditto	140 0	140 0
ditto ditto	140 0	138 0
ditto ditto	147 6	137 6
at Glasgow ditto	160 0	—
at Port Dundas ditto	160 0	140 0
Cannock at Arrossan ditto	148 6	138 0
ditto ditto	137 6	135 6
Winton ditto	140 0	137 6
at Grangemouth, selected, ditto	145 0	—
at Loth ditto	150 0	137 6
at Boness ditto	150 0	137 6
	143 to 144.	

SHIPMENTS.

ending Feb. 3, 1872	Tons 10,203
ending Feb. 1, 1873	8,670
Decrease	1,533
since Dec. 25, 1872	4,167
Middlesbrough pig iron from Grangemouth:—	
ending Feb. 1, 1873	Tons 1,590
ending Feb. 3, 1872	1,265
Increase	325
increase for 1873	351

tristmas there has been a decrease in the shipments of between 2000 and 3000 tons; and, notwithstanding this ocks in store have been reduced about 14,000 tons. The miners has also produced a scarcity in native melting purposes, and had it not been for the heavy imports—Bilbao and Santander—amounting during last year to—
the scarcity would have been more severely felt. The iron ore, landed at our quay, is about 30s.; and we hear, field has been opened by Buchanan, Anderson, and Co., which promises well. Owing to the high price of pigs, of 20s., a ton has been forced on makers of Manu-
on, which it is feared will have the effect of materially the demand, makers having (as things are) to push to keep their machinery going. The price of common 14d., and plates, angles, &c., have been advanced in like

The trade is destitute of vigour, and melters generally the scarcity of work. There is considerable demand and sheets for galvanisers and tin-plate makers. En-
work is plentiful, especially those engaged in heavy man-
ders are being offered here, on behalf of the Admiralty, Her Majesty's dockyards with nuts and bolts under a contract.

Trade has not been influenced by any special circumstances week. The article is scarce, and wanted, and, as a conse-
quotations are high and firm. The output is quite inade-
demand, and the shipments are falling off, those for
yesterday only amounting to 23,156 tons, against
in the corresponding week of last year. In the Forth
essels are waiting cargoes. Charcoal is also so scarce
founders cannot get through with the little work they
and for want of it.

ment initiated in the Midland Counties to press upon the
necessity of instituting a full and fair investigation into the
of coal, which has now reached a very serious point, and is interfering

materially with both manufacturing and domestic interests, will find ready support here, as the cost of fuel is now trenching on serious economical questions, which involves the prosperity of our manufactures. The miners in several districts still remain dissatisfied, and on strike, and the period of prosperity which they have enjoyed seems only to have imbued them with the idea that they are masters of the situation, and to them should belong, of right, all the advantages.

At a Miners' Conference, held here yesterday, Mr. McDonald encouraged the Larkhall miners to remain on strike. He considered their position "was very hopeful," and denounced the proposition to introduce "Heathen Chines" codicils to work the mines. As to the special rules that had been hung up at many mines and collieries in Scotland on this subject, he had received a note from Mr. William Alexander, Inspector for the Western Division of Scotland, who stated that objections had been lodged against the rules by a number of workers in various collieries. To facilitate the business, Mr. Alexander suggested that Mr. McDonald might meet with him and Mr. Thomas Smith, who represents a large number of workers in Ayrshire, "to discuss the points in dispute, and consider whether the difference could not be arranged to the satisfaction of all before sending off the papers to Mr. Bruce." The speaker then read his reply to Mr. Alexander, in which it was recommended that, instead of Mr. Smith and himself forming the representatives on the men's side, there should be deputations from Glasgow, Bala-
liston, Cottbridge, Stirling, and Maryhill, including the Johnstone and Inverness districts, Dalry and Denny, &c. After some discussion, a vote of thanks to Mr. Alexander for his communication, and a resolution appointing an early day for the proposed conference, was adopted.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Feb. 6.—The increasing firmness in the South Staffordshire iron trade, to which we referred last week, has culminated in a general advance in the price of finished iron. Marked bars have been put up 1s., to the standard of 13s. per ton, and second-class makes realise 12s. to 12s. 10s. Messrs. Barrow and Sons, Tipton, issued a circular yesterday quoting the exceptional price of 13s. 10s. Earl Dudley and one or two other makers have withdrawn their lists, and will only accept orders subject to special quotation. The market, although undoubtedly buoyant, is unsettled, and prices current show a wide range, as will be seen from the following list:—Bars (common), 12s. to 12s. 10s.; marked ditto, 13s. to 13s. 10s.; nail rods, 12s. to 13s.; plates, 16s. to 17s.; sheets (singles), 17s. to 18s.; strips, 15s. to 16s.; with proportionate rates for other descriptions. Orders are plentiful, and as a rule the ironmasters are as well booked forward as they care to be in the present aspect of the market, and in view of the re-opening of the wages question, which must inevitably come on at the end of the quarter. Pig-iron is firm on the basis of 7s. 10s. for best brands of native all-mine, but few makers are open to accept orders.

The Coal Trade of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire districts continues in a most extraordinary condition, the supply being inadequate to the demand, and advances on the current high rates being considered inevitable. The colliers are working little more than half-time, and are squandering their enhanced earnings in riotous excess. The aspect of affairs is certainly getting most serious, and it is difficult to predict how matters will end. Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to learn that new colliery enterprises on a large scale are being launched in the Cannock Chase district, where the area of proved mineral ground is 20 square miles in extent. The new enterprises referred to are as follows:—1. The East Cannock Company. This undertaking has been established to develop a mineral estate of 500 acres at Hednesfield, the coal measures under which have been proved from the adjacent workings.—2. The Mid-Cannock Company. This company has acquired a lease of 900 to 1000 acres lying between Cannock and Wedges Mills. Railway and canal intersect the estate. Coal was worked here by the late Lord Hatherton some 27 years ago, when the lord of the manor obtained an injunction to stop the colliery by the time 4 acres had been worked. The shafts were refilled with the refuse lying on the banks. Since that time matters have remained in *status quo*. The requisite capital (50,000*l.*) has been nearly all subscribed, although no prospectus has been issued to the public.—3. The Fair-oak Colliery Company have acquired a tract of mineral ground extending from the railway between Hednesfield and Rugeley to the end of the Chase in the direction of Stafford, and comprising an area of not less than 5000 acres. The coal lies at a depth of 300 to 350 yards.—4. The Huntington Colliery Company. This is projected to prove and work 1000 acres of Lord Hatherton's estate, near Penkridge. Bore-holes have been laid down, and thus far the indications are most satisfactory. Should the proof be successful it will practically demonstrate the existence of coal under the whole of Penkridge, and afford strong evidence of the correlation of the South Staffordshire and Shropshire coal field. The three companies already working in the Cannock Chase field (the Cannock Chase Company, the Cannock and Rugeley Company, and the West Cannock Company) employ among them 4000 miners, and raise 25,000 tons of coal per week. The two first-named companies are laying down additional plant.

On "Change at Wolverhampton yesterday, and at Birmingham today, Messrs. P. H. Muntz and Co. (Great Bridge) exhibited a set of miners' tools for blasting purposes made of metal, in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation of Mines Act. The exhibit attracted considerable attention.

The manufacturers of marine ironwork in the Black Country loudly complain of the stringency of the regulations as to testing introduced by the new Act. We learn that one firm has, in consequence, decided to abandon the manufacture of chain cables.

It is estimated that the value of the tubular ironwork manufactured in Wednesbury last year exceeded 1,000,000*l.* sterling. At the Globe Tube Works (Messrs. Whitehouse and Co., Limited), the Wednesbury Tube Works (Messrs. Brown and Co.), and at the establishment of Mr. Edw. Smith additional plant and machinery are being laid down. The demand now experienced for gas tubes and fittings is very large.

The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire is very buoyant, and such of the mills and forges as are adequately supplied with fuel are now doing 10 turns per week. The fuel supply is, however, a great difficulty, and the output of iron is considerably reduced in consequence. Attempts are being made to effect the drainage of some of the flooded mines, but these will afford small relief unless the colliers condescend to work with something like regularity.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Feb. 6.—The demand for Coal of all kinds and for Coke continues very great, and prices have risen again considerably, indeed many of the iron works on the Tyne have been stopped two days per week owing to the scarcity of coal. The Chemical Trades on the Tyne and Wear are very brisk, and prices are firm and rising. The iron and engine works generally are well employed, there being no lack of orders in nearly all departments. Exertions continue to be made to increase the output of coal, and with some success; at many of the works a quantity is now drawn on Saturday, this is done by means of extra hands, boys under 16 years of age, and at many works coal is drawn 11 hours per day, and this without employing boys under 16 years of age more than 10 hours per day. As the year advances the output will, no doubt, be increased; but a considerable time must elapse to enable the master to reach the quantities got in 1872. At many places new shafts are being sunk, and when those are got down a larger quantity may be expected. The weather here during the past few days has been intensely cold, and heavy falls of snow have taken place; this must, of course, increase the pressure caused by the scarcity of household and all other kinds of coal.

Three coal fields are now offered to be let in Northumberland, all belonging to the Duke of Northumberland; one is situated at Whitley, near the sea coast, one at Horsley-on-Tyne, and one is near Plashetts, North Tyne. All these fields will, looking at the present value of coal, attract much attention. Collieries were worked at Whitley by the old men, but a considerable quantity of coal still remains in the royalty. The field at Horsley is near the outcrop of the great Northumberland Coal Field, and the Plashetts field is detached and found up North Tyne, adjoining the Plashetts Coal Works, which have been worked a considerable time. This field is well situated for the Scotch and Irish markets.

As we have noticed in this letter frequently of late, a very good coal-cutting machine has been working some time at the Hetton Collieries with success, and other machines are to be put down when the necessary power has been established on the surface to compress the air necessary to work those machines underground. This machine has been brought from Gartsherrie, near Glasgow, and it is by far the most successful that has been tried yet in this district. Indeed, all other machines tried have been to a great extent failures, and the success of this one is beyond a doubt. The seam in which it is worked is a very hard coal, and the cost of cutting it at present by

hand labour would be enormous, and at least one-half the collieries in the district are in a similar position in this respect.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

—At the meeting, on Saturday, there was a very large attendance of members and others, the great attraction being, of course, the Inaugural Address of Sir W. G. Armstrong. The address was listened to throughout by the large audience with the most profound attention, more particularly those parts of it which treated of the high prices of coal, and the means to apply a remedy. Sir W. Armstrong very truly remarked that it is in vain to expect any relief from the action either of colliery proprietors or colliery workers. The only chance of relief is to be found in rigid economy in the use of coal, and improved methods of working it. He also showed very clearly that coal is wasted to a very great extent by the unskilful manner in which it is applied for domestic purposes, and also for raising steam in the majority of cases. Improved means of using coal, for all these purposes is now an absolute necessity, and the sooner it is set about the better. Sir W. Armstrong observed that although this society had gradually acquired a large number of members who are mechanical engineers, and had with its growth assumed more and more of an engineering character, yet that it would be necessary to guard against this tendency of the engineering element to outgrow the mining element of the Institution. He said that we must not forget that we are situated in the heart of the coal field which has more than any other rendered England pre-eminent and most among the industries of the North, both as regards the extent of the interests involved and its importance to the general prosperity of the nation. The President went on to show that by improved engines at least one-half of the cost at present used can be saved in producing any given effect.

But the most important part of his address to the coal miner is his able remarks on the means of reducing the amount of hand labour by applying machines to cut the coal; and here he correctly observed that in order to effect this it is necessary first to introduce the systems of long wall working. No doubt there are objections to this course in some particular cases, but in the great majority of cases there is no doubt this system can be introduced, and when this is once achieved, all that remains to be done is comparatively simple and clear. Experience has shown that compressed air can be taken into mines for the purpose of working those coal cutters with advantage, and we have the whole of the process in actual successful operations in this district at present—at the Hetton Collieries.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Feb. 6.—Our hope that a settlement of the ruinous difference between the ironmasters and their iron and coal workers would be brought about by the adoption of the double-shift suggested by Mr. Alexander Brogden, M.P., has been completely shattered. The general voice of the colliers has been against the system, and Mr. Brogden and his own workmen have failed to agree upon a plan. So Mr. Brogden has told them the alternative. If they would resume work they must do so on the 10 per cent. reduction, it was useless to wait for the masters to change their minds, for they would not. Thus

more and more hopeless grows the state of affairs, and more and more dreadful as well. There is nothing left to the men but to go to work at once on the reduction or remain on strike until they and their families are reduced to utter starvation, and then, hungry and submissive, accept the masters' terms. One cannot but be more and more thoroughly convinced that the masters are determined to have the best of the struggle, for everything they say and do proves it. With the exception of Mr. Brogden, there is no attempt being made on the part of the ironmasters to bring about a conciliation, but they are, on the contrary, only preparing for the prolongation of the struggle, not that they have the slightest desire to prolong it any further than till such time as the men will say, "We will accept the 10 per cent. reduction; let us go to work." Some very unfavourable reports are beginning to circulate through the district as to the proceedings of the masters, and it is not improbable that a serious blow to ironmaking in this district has been struck. Notwithstanding the rapidity with which it has grown, and the prominence it has latterly attained among the staple trades, there is a good deal of truth in the assertion that the iron trade of Monmouthshire and South Wales has not been altogether successful. Some of the works have indeed been most disastrous to the owners, but others have made their proprietors millionaires. Of the latter it must be admitted there are but a few to be mentioned. Out of over fifty establishments which have been started at an average cost each of 150,000*l.* only some four or five have turned out really good paying concerns. Of the others many have been abandoned altogether, and the rest are carried on sometimes at a loss, and sometimes at a small profit. This great strike will no doubt have the effect at least of making manufacturers less anxious to extend their ironmaking trade, and some will, perhaps, take the contrary course. Mr. Fothergill, M.P., has announced that he will not again carry on under any circumstances his ironworks at Penydarren, in the Merthyr and Dowlais district. Those works were started in 1754 by Homfrays, when ironmaking, though not brought to the perfection it is now, was far more profitable. They changed hands many times before they were purchased by Mr. Fothergill, and re-started partially in 1858, when the trade was again emerging from a period of depression. Up to the end of the last year Mr. Fothergill continued to repair and resuscitate portions of the works which had fallen into decay, which indicated that he expected to set the whole of the establishment in motion. This sudden resolve on his part is, therefore, the more ominous, and we may soon hear of other things which will distress us.

Iron making is still carried on to some extent in the district, and there are indications of a tolerably active demand. There is but little doing, however, in the great staple industry of the district, rail making, and of the comparatively small quantity of iron exported from the local ports during the last month the total is made up principally by parcels of hoops, sheets, and bars. Buyers are still watching events in this district, and are reserving the most extensive of their rail orders until the strike is over. It is expected that another meeting of the masters and men will be convened at Cardiff, but one can hardly now look forward with any degree of confidence that it will lead to a settlement.

Three more furnaces are to be blown out at Cyfarthfa, which is a three clear indication that Mr. Crawshay does not think the termination of the strike very close at hand.

It is satisfactory to find that the furnacemen employed by Mr. Fothergill at Abernant have gone on working at the reduction. They had given notice to cease work, and it was expected they would join in the strike, but they have fortunately adopted a more sensible course.

The Tim-Plate works are still in tolerably good employ. Quotations are firm, but less profitable, owing to the increasing values of iron and coal.

What is generally termed in this district the Sea Coal Trade is in a flourishing condition. The demand in account of the various foreign markets is rather increasing than otherwise, and prices continue to advance. The colliery proprietors are, therefore, reaping a golden harvest. It is difficult to fix quotations, as under the great pressure for supplies colliery proprietors adopt the principle of getting the most they can for their merchandise. House coal is becoming scarcer and dearer each week. This branch is greatly affected by the strike. For coke and patent fuel there is a great demand, and larger quantities are being sent from the district to home and foreign markets at present than ever before.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 6.—Just now there is more activity in the lead mining districts of Derbyshire than for years past, and the prospects are far more encouraging than for many years. The Magpie Mine is being brought out under favourable circumstances as a new concern, care being taken of the interests of old shareholders. The Peak Mines are doing well, as are two or three in the neighbourhood of Cromford and Wirksworth, the latter being about the oldest lead district in the kingdom. The new railway from Nottingham to Derby, which will next month be commenced by the Great Northern, is not unlikely to open out some veins of lead, although advantage may not be taken of them, for it is an established fact that when the railway from Pen-y-foe to Manchester was being cut a splendid run of ore was met with close to the Woodhead Tunnel, and still remains where it was found. The collieries in the same locality are doing well, although of late the tonnage of coal sent from Derbyshire to the metropolis has fallen off very much of late, owing, there is very little doubt, to the high prices which prevail. To Birmingham and the West a very good business is being done in both house and gas coal. At Unstone preparations are being made for the greater development of the coal in that rapidly increasing district, and the business doing with London is daily increasing. The ironworks from Eckington to Derby are all in a flourishing state, the foundries in particular being very active.

The Sheffield Trades are in a healthy state in nearly all branches, more especially in Bessemer rails, tyres and axles, small malleable castings, table and

that a protest, or memorial, be presented to the Home Secretary and the Government Inspector of Mines for Yorkshire, requesting that the construction put upon sections 26 and 31 should be re-considered, and certificates granted to such persons as by length of service are entitled to the same by the Act of Parliament.

COAL TRADE.—Mr. J. R. Scott, the Registrar of the London Coal Market, has published the following statistics of imports and exports of coal into and from the port and district of London, by sea, railway, and canal, during January, 1873:—

IMPORTS.

	By sea.	Ships.	Tons.	By Railway and Canal.	Tons.
Newcastle	205	144,365	London and North-Western	63,611 13	
Seaham	17	6,688	Great Northern	65,125 0	
Sunderland	106	63,680	Great Western	55,437 0	
Middlesborough	2	1,566	Midland	131,073 0	
Hartlepool	63	22,418	Great Eastern	53,956 11	
Blayth	1	628	South-Western	3,403 3	
Scot	37	8,688	London, Chatham, and Dover	1,278 0	
Welsh	4	2,750	South-Eastern	936 1	
Yorkshire	45	9,881	Grand Junction Canal	701 0	
Small coal and cinders	5	459			
Total	189	266,913		380,522 8	
Imports during Jan., 1872	471	278,945	Imports during Jan., 1872	409,964 16	
Decrease in 1873		12,082	Decrease in 1873	29,442 8	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Comparative Statement, Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1872 and 1873.

	Tons.
Decrease in imports by railway	29,442
Ditto by sea	12,082
Less decrease in imports	7,397

Net decrease in trade within the London district 34,077

COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY.—The part of Sir W. Armstrong's address to the mining and mechanical engineers on our coal supplies which referred to coal-cutting by machinery, is receiving a practical illustration in the well-known Hetton Colliery in the Wear district of the county of Durham. The proprietors of Hetton Colliery, after having tried various coal-cutting machines, have adopted the patent of Messrs. Baird, of Gartsherrie Ironworks, in Scotland. The machine is driven or actuated by compressed air, worked at a pressure of 45 lbs. to the square inch. For something like a year past, and the only one of these machines yet in operation, has been at Gartsherrie Colliery, where it has been seen by many scientific and practical men, including not a few members of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, who were allowed an opportunity of inspecting it when the Institute visited Glasgow in August last. The machine can cut 350 ft. of coal per night of eight hours, thus yielding from 70 to 75 tons of coal, or a production equal to that of 40 men. Only three or at most four men are required to look after it. The compressed air is brought in cast iron pipes to the machine, which is upwards of 300 fms. from the pit bottom. The revolution of an endless chain gives motion to the coal cutters, nine in number, and an ingenious arrangement enables the machine to propel itself along the face of the seam. The proprietors of Hetton Colliery were the first after the Gartsherrie firm to resolve on the adoption of these machines. It is estimated that the total number of people employed in and about the real mines of this country is upwards of 300,000; and by the universal adoption of the Gartsherrie machine it is estimated that the odd 65,000 would be almost sufficient to raise the 120,000,000 tons of coal which are now annually produced in Great Britain. But the coal cutter claims to have other advantages. The use of compressed air gives improved ventilation in the mine. This is done by the extraction, which, giving a constant supply of fresh air, reduces the temperature of the mine, and for the purposes of a pure atmosphere there is every reason to believe that the effect thus produced will beat anything ever attained in the way of ventilation by either Eulalt or Lemelle. But there is still another important item removed, to be placed to the credit of the coal cutter. In the finest seams of coal the waste made by hand-cutting is estimated at fully 12 per cent. Hitherto this waste has been worth little or nothing. Taking the average annual production of the last three years at 114,000,000 tons, the waste would be something like 15,000,000 tons, which if capitalised at the present cost of fuel, would represent between 12,000,000, and 17,000,000. The mechanical coal-cutter reduces the waste to 4 per cent, thereby effecting an enormous economy.

COAL MERCHANTS, AND THE HIGH PRICES.—Whatever views other people may entertain as to the future of prices in the coal trade, the coal dealers of Birmingham have formed their opinion on the subject. Some 400 dealers of this class constitute what is known as the Birmingham Coal Dealers, and Consumers' Association. The combination has been formed for the protection of the members against the pilfering of their boats. The association held an annual meeting on Friday evening. Speaking as to prices and supply, Mr. F. C. Smith, the chairman, said he thought the public must not look to any alteration in the price of coal for some time. It might be dearer, but he did not think it would be cheaper. It could only be made cheaper by two causes. First, by stagnation in trade, which he hoped would never occur; and the second rested with the colliery proprietors and the colliers. If the proprietors would promote day shifts and night shifts the output of coal would be greater than the demand, and the coal would go down a little. That, however, they must leave to the masters and the colliers. He was quite certain that coal was no source of profit to the coal merchants, for with an increase of price came an increase of anxiety and a decrease of profits.

THE STANNARY COURT.—“*“Justice”* writes:—“Referring to the disparaging remarks which have been lately made relative to the Stannary Court, they appear to many who are well able to think quite uncalled for, especially at the present. I submit that this Court has been the means of doing much good, both to the miner and merchant. It protects the honest wealthy shareholder from being obliged to pay the cost of his co-adventurers, who, without this Court, would act dishonestly on the plea of poverty. It has unmasked many who have taken shares in mines with not the least intention of paying their proportion of the costs. With all the care of the most efficient persons and managers, debts will accumulate in mines; and, in all fairness to the creditors, I ask how they are to be paid, and every adventurer subscribing his proportion of the debt, without such a Court? It would be a great hardship, for instance, for a merchant to single out an adventurer, who he knows to be able to pay, and sue him for the amount of his account, and let the others go scot-free, which no doubt some would like. No respectable merchant would like to expose an individual debtor in a court of law, but take the adventurers of a mine as a body, would wave all such scruples, and get justice done to himself and to all parties concerned. I look at this Court as the collector and distributor of sums that would not be fairly and equitably done without it. All who are well acquainted with the Registrar and his staff must allow they are most efficient. Look at the amount of work done in the last two or three years. Without such a Court we should see scores of old engines, with the plant unsold, the mining public looking at each other with suspicion, and the merchant caring not to supply the material without prompt payment, which, if put into practice, but few mines could continue working. The managers of two or three rich mines of this county may complain because they have to contribute a small sum towards this Court for the good of their poor neighbours, but they forgot it is possible for a rich mine to become poor, the adventurers not to respond to the calls, and ultimately obliged to be wound up in the Stannary Court—for example, the Clifford Amalgamated Mine.”

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The share market has been very active during the past week, and a large amount of business has been transacted. When it became known on Monday that the shallow adit running from Carn Brea through Tincroft, Cook's Kitchen, and Dolcoath became choked in Dolcoath sett, parties took the opportunity of knocking down the price of shares to £3, 6d, but they are now better at £4 to £5. Cook's Kitchens were knocked down to £18, 20, at which price they have remained since. Men are vigorously employed clearing the run, and it is probable that in the course of a few hours the adit will be clear, and the engines will at once commence to pump the water out, which has risen to about the 270 fm. level in each mine. Part of the water is already being pumped from Dolcoath through their other adit, so that the accumulation of water will not be so great as was at first feared. This event, however, again shows the importance of the agents looking well to the state of their adits in the summer season. We can but recall to mind the state of things some time since at West Tolquis, Clifford, Wheal Seton, South Cornwall, &c., and scarcely a wet season passes but that the principle of “preparing for a rainy day” is insinuated on the agents of mines by some unfortunate affair of this kind happening. The tin market maintains its recent advance, and a good deal of disappointment is still felt at the smelters not having announced a rise in the standard, although they are continuing to give prices beyond the fixed standards. This policy on the part of the smelters is very strongly commented on by the mining community, as the smelters, having all the power in their own hands, will make it their own terms, and the standard will be but little guide for parties selling tin. Although the price of Straits tin has been advanced within the past few weeks 14 or 15, yet the smelters of Cornwall have during the same time only announced one rise. The excuse given is that the market for English tin is dull, although Straits may be lively. This, however, is not the case, as, according to the reports issued, English tin is quoted for ingot 14s., bare 14s., and refined 15s., and the tin plate trade is reported to be steady. —*West Briton.*

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.—The January number of this magazine contains six interesting original articles entitled respectively—On the Probability of Error in Experimental Research, containing suggestions, which, if adopted, would tend to replace conclusions now acknowledged to be reliable approximations by others pretending to an accuracy, which they will not really possess; on Gold Mines and Milling of Gilpin Colorado, Colorado, U.S.; Condition of the Moon's Surface; a Solution of the Sewage Problem; Colours and their Relations; and Remarks upon the present state of the Devonian Question. The notices of scientific works embrace reviews of 18 recent works, and there is the usual record of the progress of the several sciences. The character of the magazine is well maintained, and Mr. Proctor's paper is illustrated by an admirably executed photograph of the moon, produced by Woodbury's process.

MINERAL WEALTH OF QUEENSLAND.—Mr. R. Daintree, writing on the exploration of Queensland, says—“The statistics of Queensland for 1871 now received show that one mine alone (the Peak Downs) yielded nearly as much refined copper as the whole of the Cornish mines for the same period. The latest intelligence from the colony tells also of a monthly yield of tin ore from the Severn River district of 600 tons, and that a single cake of gold weighing 5,000 ozs. had been obtained from 700 tons of quartz at the Gylmple gold field, the result of 16 men's work for 11 weeks. The statement is also made that while the older mining districts were generally prosperous the official telegram lately received by me, which is startingly confirmed by the same, ‘it rains minerals.’ When to this is added the concluding sentence of which was, ‘it rains minerals.’ When to this is added the new discoveries in the North of Messrs. Hann and Taylor, it gives strength to the now oft-repeated assertion that Queensland has the prospect of becoming one of the best mineral countries in the world.”

WHEAL CREBOR—SPECIAL REPORT.

Feb. 6.—The driving of the 120 east is by the side of the lode, which, when last taken down, was 7 ft. wide and worth full 45/- per fm. In the 108 east the men had blasted a hole in the lode in the extreme end just before I got there, which broke some capital stones of copper ore, they were not through the lode, but so far as I could see I considered it worth 15/- per fm., which is a very great improvement to anything I could possibly have seen in that end had I been there before, this appears to be the commencement of the same run of ground they have in the level below. Nothing further has been intersected in the 99 cross-cut south. In the 72 east the ground by the side of the lode is very favourable for driving, but the lode, when last taken down, did not yield anything to value. The driving of the 48 east is still suspended, while a stoppage is being put over the bottom to prove if the productive part of the lode in that level is not gone down to the north of work being done, and so far as can yet be seen I think there is every probability of this being so. There is a very fine lode in this stoppage, and I considered it worth 30/- per fm. yesterday. There has been nothing of importance done in the 48 east, nor has there been any lode taken down in the rise since my last inspection, consequently the valuations remain the same—the end will yield 5 tons, and the rise for its length, 3 fathoms, 8 to 9 tons of copper ore per fm. Before concluding let me remark that this the eastern part of the mine is looking very well, and because the levels between the 48 and the 108 have been unproductive. It looks the drivage has not been on the same part of the lode as that on which the recent improvements have been met with, and although this is being partially proved by the stoppage below the 48, I have no doubt one or two more cross-cuts will be put out at other points to test this very important matter.—W. GEORGE: Wheal Betsy, Tavistock, February 6.

THE GEM TIN MINE—SPECIAL REPORT.

Jan. 29.—I visited this property, according to your request, a few days ago, and now send you my report on its present condition, also my opinion as to its future prospects. As you are well acquainted with the undertaking and its general character, the extent of the sett, the value and general nature of the ground for tin, it will not be necessary for me to enter into many details. I think it will give you the information you require if I state in a summary manner some particulars under the several following heads:—1. What has been done to develop the mine under the new operations.—2. What work is now going forward, and—3. The work which, in my opinion, ought at once to be done. Under the first head, looking at the large extent of the sett, and the many points on which every profitable outlay might be made, insuring good and quick returns, I was very much surprised to find so little had been done. The shaft has been sunk certainly an additional 10 fathoms, reaching now the depth of 30 fathoms, and the pitwork in it fixed and completed, and everything necessary finished to this point in the same thoroughly efficient and workmanlike manner in which Captain Unsworth executes all his undertakings; but when I told you that, about two months have elapsed since this 10 fm. sinking was commenced, it is evident that the sweep of the shafts have not been sufficiently supplied for the current work. The ground is easy to sink, and the shafts might have been taken out in one third of the time. At this point the 30 fm. level is just started, and I am of opinion the lode will be cut before driving 3 or 4 fathoms north, and you will doubtless have some ground very shortly laid open, yielding a better and a larger supply for the stamps, which are capable, as you know, of breaking down a much larger quantity of stuff than they now get. To this sinking and driving, I add some trifling alterations in the tramways, the erection of a site at the winding wheel, and another over the slime dressers, I have stated all that has been recently done.—2. The work going forward is driving in the 10 fm. level, from there the first shaft is taken from which the monthly returns are made. In the 10 fm. level the men are taking down the back—making fair average work. In the 20 fm. level, driving east, they are also breaking good stones of tin; at a distance of about 30 fathoms this level will intersect the great elvan course at an acute angle, and at the junction, to which I shall again refer, you may confidently expect the lode to prove very rich. In driving west the same level shows a valuable lode already in the direction of the river and the Devon Police, worth at least 35/- per fathom; this lode is being opened, is about 4 feet wide, and forms your principal reserves, about 5 fathoms only are driven; such is the present extent of the works. How very inadequate, you will say, in this prolific mine sett. The work which in my opinion ought to be done is very simple and comparatively inexpensive, but I must assure you is absolutely essential if the mine is to be properly worked. You cannot continue drawing your supplies for ore from the two points now open, and the one you may shortly open in the 30 fm. level. You may protract their supplies for a few months, and probably work the whole or the best part of your sett, but restricting your lives to those operations is really to spoil a fine mining property. Taking the direction of the elvan course, which exhibits at surface near the railway a masterly tin lode, you might sink a shaft near the back of the smelters' shop with the greatest advantage; this shaft should be placed so as to strike the elvan course at a depth of about 20 fathoms, where it would most probably intersect the north lode at the junction. But following this, I will drive east and west at the depth indicated, not computing variations, would open most important ground and enable you to develop the mine to an extent which cannot be done in the present restricted workings. At the same time the chief and most profitable points will be reached quicker by this operation than by waiting till you can drive home the present 20 and 30 fm. levels; if this is done the mine will very soon return good dividends; if not done, you may pay your way, but in such a case you are merely wasting the years of a very valuable lease. I was very pleased to find all your machinery, the dressing floors, and workshops, in excellent order, except that you want a new roof to the smelters' shop and shed over parts of the dressing floors. I recommended covering the dressing floors some months back, and had the work been done much of the waste now unavoidably occurring would have been obviated, besides the advantage gained which is assured by work being done more systematically and uninterruptedly when the dressers are sheltered from the weather. You have a fine property, an extensive sett full of tin ground, an abundant water-power equal to any sett on it, a long lease and easy dues, a captain who thoroughly understands the work, and a good staff of miners and subordinates under him. How many elements of success? Let me urge you as strongly as I can not to waste a week longer, but to press on the company the necessity and certain advantage that must result from a proper outlay. Above all you have passing through your property the valuable lodes which come under the River Walkham from the Devon Police Mine, which is acknowledged to be one of the richest pieces of tin ground in the West of England. From this sett you are not separated by a stride; the course to be taken is very obvious, and by no means speculative; let there be prompt measures. It is a matter of serious regret that any delay has been permitted.—A. GRANVILLE, M.A.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

OLD TREBREGETT (Silver and Lead).—Having a few days ago visited this old mine, celebrated for its vast riches years gone by, I was glad to find a good improvement in the 70, south of the engine-shaft, in bottom of the mine, and by information I gathered is likely still to further improve as the end advances. In driving a few fathoms more in the 60 south the main run of ores lately driven through in the 48 by the present company for nearly 50 fathoms in length will be reached; there will then be two levels driving in a course of ores which will open out productive ground rapidly, as hitherto there has only been one, from which the returns for the last 12 months have been coming. I say sink on the engine-shaft at once, drive the levels, and we shall, no doubt, open out one of the best silver-lead mines in the country; but they must bear in mind it will take time to do it, and under the local management of the excellent manager, Capt. Hancock, and the agent, Capt. in Bryant, who have been most indefatigable in their duties, my fellow shareholders need not fear the result—you are in safe hands. I have strictly watched the progress of the mine from the commencement of the present company, and the work that has been carried out in the time, considering the difficulties they have had to surmount in clearing out an old mine of this magnitude, is very satisfactory. I only wish, with many others, we had such an able man in this district before; if so, no doubt, mining in this part of North Cornwall would be in a much more prosperous state than at present. I know parties are prejudiced against this part, and when you talk with them they say you never had a paying mine. Old Trebregott paid thousands to the adventurers some 50 years since, and it is going to do it again.

GODOLPHIN UNITED (St. Stephen's, St. Austell).—We hear that a

public company is in course of formation to effectually develop these celebrated tin mines. Mr. Harris-James is to be managing director and consulting engineer. This, as a mining property, is unquestionably one of the best in the county of Cornwall. It is stated that the recent discoveries of tin are of great importance in the neighbourhood, and much talked of. Powerful machinery is to be erected at once. It is said that the tin lode is open, which may be called reserves, amount to over one million £ sterling.

The inhabitants of the parish of St. Dennis, Cornwall, have been wondering for some time past why it was that local mining people of known ability and driving rod propensity should let such mines as Wheal Mary and St. Dennis Consols pass into London hands. Mr. W. James Thompson has shown in the purchase of these properties a shrewd knowledge of hidden treasures, and justly deserves the credit he has been rewarded with. I hear a large business is doing in the share of both companies in a quiet and unpretending way, the shareholders wishing to hold as an investment rather than as a market speculation. Everyone in St. Dennis wishes them great success.

LLANARMON.—Capt. A. E. (Feb. 6) writes:—The ground in the engine shaft, sinking below the 65, is of a beautiful nature limestone, and there is no doubt whatever when the lode is cut in the ground it will be found very productive. We are pleased to inform you that there is a favourable change in the driving east of flat rod shaft, the lode is improving for ore, and we anticipate shortly it will produce lead ore in paying quantities.

DEERPARK.—Capt. John Bucknell (Feb. 1) reports:—In the engine-shaft we have driven the bottom cross cut 4 ft. further, making in all 5 fms. 4 ft.; 2 fms. 2 ft. more will intersect the lode at the deep adit. The 30 fm. level is driven from last date 4 ft. further in a propelling lode, yielding some good stones of copper ore. The deep adit is driven from last date 4 ft.; the ground is a little harder for driving. No other change to notice. We have eight men stopping the lode, breaking tin-stuff for the stamps, and the stamps work well.—Surface Work:

As the weather is a little more favourable for our operations, we are making the best of it in pushing on the building of flues and arsenic chambers, and also opening a quarry to raise stones for the engine-house, &c.

HARTLEPOOL COLLIERIES COMPANY.—We understand that Mr. George Pyman, of West Hartlepool, has become a partner in the Original Hartlepool Collieries (Limited). These collieries (of which Mr. P. Cooper is the general manager) are among the most valuable in the country, having five seams of coal, embracing an area, as we are informed, of 56,000,000 tons of coal, including besides two seams of the very best house coal, a seam of 9,500,000 tons of first-class steam coal, and what is of still greater importance to the iron smelters and gas companies, a seam of 10,500,000 tons of one of the best lignite and gas coals in the district. There are six pits, with engines of about 20-30 horse power. The present company has built a large number of houses, and are extending the house accommodation rapidly. The output of these collieries when completed will be between 3000 and 4000 tons per day. They have fully justified the large outlay and perseverance bestowed upon them, and their future has every element of great prosperity.

SALE OF A COLLIERY.—MESSRS. GOOLD BROTHERS, of Newnham, in the Forest of Dean, have sold their Bewdley furnaces, ironworks, and mines, to Mr. Low, of Threadneedle street. The purchase-money is stated to be 20,000/-.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—Traffic returns for the week ending Feb. 2, 75794, 14s. 8d.

ISSUE OF 3334 TEN PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES OF THE RHENISH SILVER-LEAD ZINC COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 6500 Preference £ shares of £ each.

2500 Deferred £ shares of £ each.

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A. CARNEGIE, Esq., Director, Allt-y-Crib Lead Mining (Limited), London.

H. GAERTNER, Esq., A.I.C.E., 24, Great Winchester-street, London.

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ORDER OF THE CROWN OF PRUSSIA.



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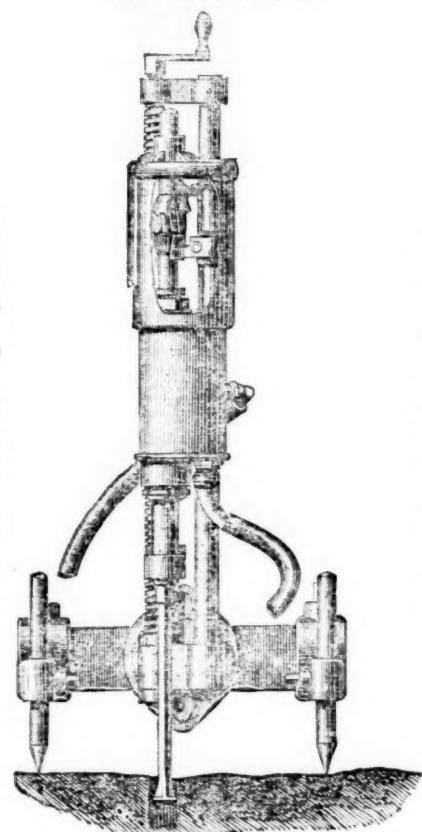
FOR MINES, TUNNELS, QUARRIES, AND SUBMARINE WORK,

500 TO 1000 STROKES PER MINUTE

(counted by mechanism).

PENETRATES GRANITE 6 TO 12 INCHES PER MINUTE.

MACHINES WARRANTED.



For full description, &c., see "ENGINEERING" of July 26, 1872,
and "MINING JOURNAL" of July 27, 1872.

One of McKEAN'S ROCK DRILLS may be seen working in Aberdeen granite from One to
Four o'clock daily at 42, Borough-road, S.E., London.

These machines are manufactured for McLean and Co. by
MESSRS. P. AND W. MACLELLAN, "CLUTHA IRONWORKS,"
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MESSRS. VARRALL, ELWELL AND MIDDLETON, PARIS;
AND E. REMINGTON AND SONS, NEW YORK.

SMALL PORTABLE BOILERS, or AIR COMPRESSORS, furnished, if required; the latter with GIFFARD'S FRICTIONLESS VALVE PISTON.

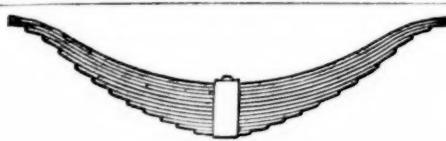
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**WALKER'S
PATENT CENTRAL-LIFT STAMPS.**

This is the MOST IMPORTANT INVENTION for
CRUSHING ORES AT A SMALL COST.
For all new mines they are invaluable.

Can be SEEN at WORK every day at 12, JAMES STREET, OLD STREET, E.C., near CITY ROAD.



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MILLSANDS, SHEFFIELD.**

Having purchased from the Trustee of the late Firm of W. Charles and Co. the extensive works, with the valuable and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders for every description of RAILWAY SPRINGS.



By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of—

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TANNERS AND CURRIERS, LEATHER MILLBAND AND HOSE PIPE
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AWARDED TWENTY GOLD AND SILVER FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDALS.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR
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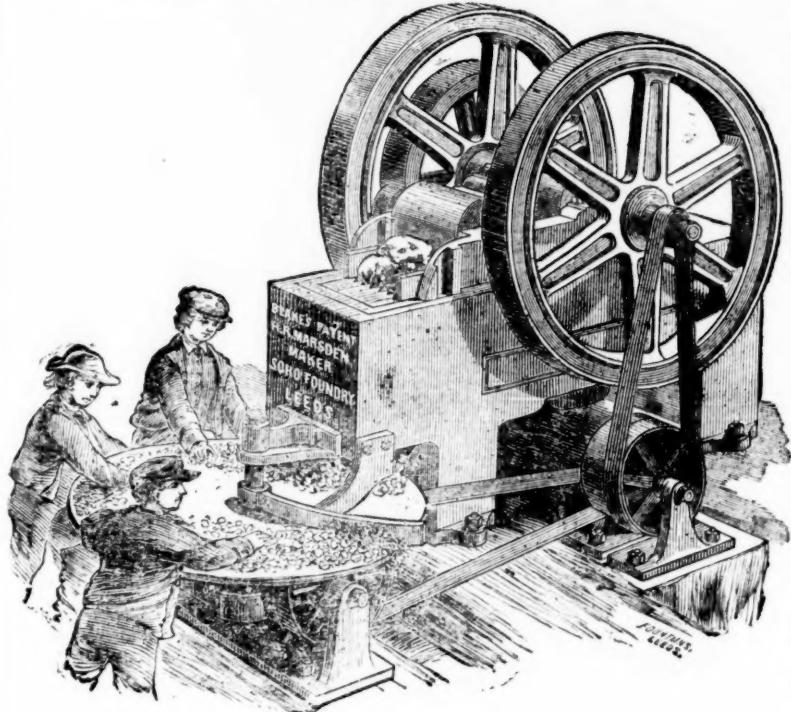
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FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF
EVERY KIND.

This is the only machine that has proved a success. This machine was shown in full operation at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, and at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh, where it broke 1½ ton of the hardest trap or whinstone in eight minutes, and was AWARDED TWO FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS. It has also just received a SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL at Santiago, Chili.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England.

Read extracts of testimonials:—

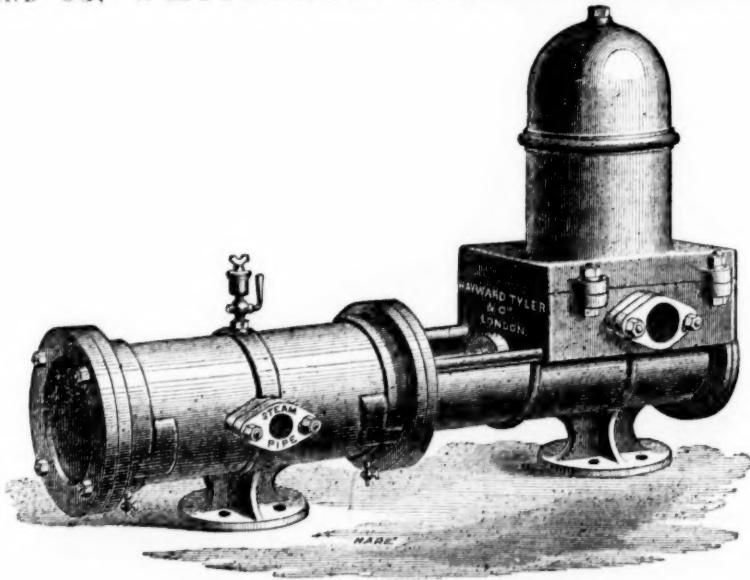


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capabilities of crushing the material
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with manual labour.

For the Parry Mining Company
H. R. Marsden, Esq.

The Van Mining Company (Llanidloes, Feb. 6, 1871)—
10 by 7, is now breaking 150 tons of
crusher every 24 hours. I may say
machinery, that for simplicity of
and dispatch in their work, they
are in the kingdom, but you
surpasses them all.

W. H. R. Marsden, Esq., Llanidloes, Feb. 6, 1871.

Chacewater, Cornwall, Jan. 27, 1871.—
great pleasure in stating that the
breaker I bought of you some time
ago for mines in Chili, continues to do
and gives great satisfaction. It is
hardest copper ore stone—put to the
size by horse power—with great
safety recommended it to all in want
can be driven by steam, water, or
H. R. Marsden, Esq., Llanidloes, Feb. 6, 1871.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, the
stone breaker does its work among
the hardest stones and quartz.

Ovea, Ireland.—My crusher does
satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons
copper ore stone per hour.

General Fremont's Mine, California
by 7 in. machine effects a saving of
about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The
situation in which we hold your interest
the fact that Mr. Park has just
machine for this estate.

Your stone breaker gives us great
We have broken 101 tons of slate
it in seven hours.

H. R. Marsden, Esq., Wrexham, Feb. 6, 1871.

FEB. 8.
1873.

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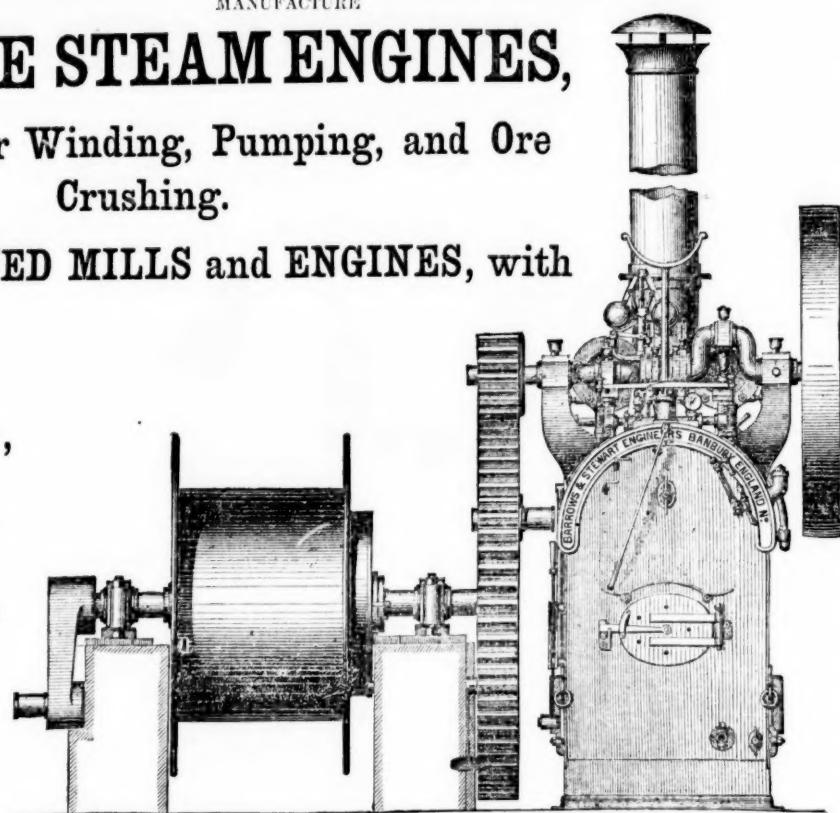
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binders, Sand,

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THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Total divs. Per share. Last paid	
1500 Alderley Edge, <i>s</i> , Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	11 1 8	0 5 0	Oct. 1872	
10000 Belowda Beacon, <i>t</i> , Roche* (2000 Bsh.)	1 10 0	—	12 1/2	2	0 2 0... 0 1 6... Jan. 1873	
5500 Blaen Caefn, <i>s-l</i> , Cardigan* (24 sh.)	3 5 0	—	3 1/2	3 3/4	0 5 6... 0 2 0... Oct. 1871	
10000 Boscombe Downs, <i>t</i> , <i>s</i> , St. Just*	3 0 0	—	14 1/2	13 1/2	619 15 0... 5 0 0... Aug. 1872	
2000 Botallack, <i>t</i> , <i>s</i> , St. Just*	91 5 0	—	14 1/2	13 1/2	110 0 0... 2 0 0... Jan. 1872	
5000 Bronllyd, <i>s-l</i> , Cardigan*	100 0 0	—	7 1/2	7 1/2	0 2 0... 0 7 0... Oct. 1872	
4000 Brookwood, <i>t</i> , Chacewater	1 16 0	—	8 1/2	8 1/2	0 2 0... 0 7 0... Oct. 1872	
837 Cargold, <i>s-l</i> , Newlyn	18 15 7	—	8 1/2	8 1/2	19 5 0... 2 10 0... Oct. 1872	
6400 Cashwell, <i>t</i> , Cumberbatch*	2 10 0	—	21 1/2	2 2 1/2	1 4 0... 0 4 0... Aug. 1872	
5000 Castle-in-Dinas, <i>t</i> , <i>s</i> , Columb	2 0 0	—	21 1/2	2 2 1/2	0 8 0... 0 2 0... Jan. 1873	
10000 Carn Brea, <i>t</i> , Illogan	35 0 0	—	155 1/2	157 1/2	301 0 0... 4 0 0... Dec. 1872	
2450 Cook's Kitchen, <i>t</i> , Illogan*	19 14 9	—	22	19 21	117 17 0... 7 6 0... Jan. 1873	
16240 Devon Gt. Consols, <i>t</i> , Tavistock*	0 2 0	—	8 1/2	8 1/2	116 10 0... 0 12 0... May 1872	
655 Ding Dong, <i>t</i> , Gulval	49 14 6	—	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 10 0... 0 15 0... Aug. 1870	
4260 Dolcoath, <i>t</i> , Camborne	10 14 10	—	70	65 70	100 6 8... 1 10 0... Dec. 1872	
10000 East Balleswicks, <i>s</i> , Sancered*	1 0 0	—	12 1/2	12 1/2	0 1 3... 0 5 0... Feb. 1873	
6144 East Cadron, <i>t</i> , St. Cleer	2 14 6	—	3 1/2	4	14 19 0... 0 2 0... Oct. 1872	
3000 East Darren, <i>t</i> , Cumbangshire	32 0 0	—	208 10 0	1 0 0	0 2 0... Nov. 1872	
6400 East Pool, <i>t</i> , Illogan	0 9 9	—	14	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 6 0... 0 2 6... Jan. 1873
2500 Foxdale, <i>t</i> , Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	—	80 15 0... 0 10 0... Sept. 1872	
5000 Frank Mills, <i>t</i> , Chistow	3 18 6	—	—	—	4 8 0... 0 2 6... Aug. 1872	
3050 Gawton, <i>t</i> , Tavistock	3 10 6	—	3	3 1/2	0 13 0... 0 5 0... May 1872	
4000 Glasgow Carr, <i>c</i> (30,000 £1 p.)	10,000 15s. p.l.	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 3 10 0... 0 3 0... Jan. 1873	
15000 Great Laxey, <i>t</i> , Isle of Man	4 0 0	—	17	16 1/2	17 1/2	15 1 0... 0 6 0... Mar. 1872
5908 Great Wheal Vor, <i>t</i> , Helston	40 0 0	—	6 1/2	5 1/2	15 19 6... 0 2 6... June 1872	
6400 Green Hurth, <i>t</i> , Cumberbatch	0 8 0	—	—	—	0 12 0... 0 3 0... Dec. 1872	
10240 Gunnislake (Clitters), <i>t</i> , <i>c</i>	4 19 0	—	1	—	0 2 0... 0 1 0... Nov. 1870	
10240 Herdof, <i>t</i> , near Liskeard	8 10 0	—	16	16 1/2	82 5 0... 0 15 0... Oct. 1872	
6000 Hindston Downs, <i>c</i> , Calstock	4 0 0	—	9	8 1/2	4 3 0... 0 5 0... Dec. 1872	
2500 Killade, <i>s</i> , Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 5 1/2... 0 0 8... Aug. 1872	
6000 Killireth, <i>t</i> , Chacewater	18 15 0	—	—	—	0 2 0... 0 2 0... Jan. 1873	
4700 Lislurine, <i>t</i> , Cambangshire	3 0 0	—	—	—	0 8 0... 0 4 0... Nov. 1872	
2784 Lovell, <i>t</i> , Wendron	4 10 8	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	7 13 0... 0 2 6... July 1872	
9000 Mark Vale, <i>c</i> , Cardanion*	5 0 0	—	62 3	8 0	0 8 0... 0 3 0... July 1872	
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland, <i>t</i> , <i>c</i> , <i>l</i>	7 0 0	—	8	7 1/2	0 17 0... 0 4 0... July 1872	
6400 New Pembroke, <i>t</i> , Par Station	0 0 0	—	—	—	0 5 0... 0 2 0... June 1872	
12000 North Hendre, <i>t</i> , Wales	2 10 0	—	—	—	20 0... 0 2 0... June 1872	
2000 North Levant, <i>t</i> , St. Just	10 12 0	—	15	14 15	4 13 0... 0 12 0... Sept. 1872	
5694 Pedn-an-drea, <i>t</i> , Redruth	8 2 0	—	10	10 10 1/2	0 5 0... 0 5 0... Nov. 1871	
5000 Penllan, <i>t</i> , St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 2 0... 0 2 0... Jan. 1873	
6000 Phoenix, <i>t</i> , Linkinhorne	4 0 0	—	39	19 10 0	0 4 0... Mar. 1872	
1772 Polferro, <i>t</i> , St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	—	1 12 0... 0 5 0... Mar. 1872	
2000 Polices, <i>t</i> , Gwennap	10 6 7	—	15 1/2	16 18	104 16 0... 0 10 0... Sept. 1872	
15000 Prince Patrick, <i>s-l</i> , Holywell	1 0 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 1 0... 0 1 0... Dec. 1871	
12000 Roman Gravels, <i>t</i> , Salop*	7 10 0	—	13 1/2	13 1/2	0 12 0... 0 5 0... Jan. 1873	
5869 Rosewall Hill and Ransom, <i>t</i>	4 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 14 8... 0 1 6... June 1872	
10000 Sheldon, <i>t</i> , St. Austell	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 1... 0 1 0... Feb. 1872	
6900 Siliford Dressing, <i>t</i> , Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 1 1... 0 1 0... Sept. 1872	
512 South Caradon, <i>t</i> , St. Cleer	1 5 0	—	200	200 210	605 10 0... 4 0 0... Dec. 1872	
5000 South Carn Brea, <i>t</i> , Illogan	1 17 6	—	8 1/2	8 1/2	0 10 0... 0 2 0... June 1872	
6000 South Darran, <i>t</i> , Cardigan*	3 6 8	—	—	—	1 1 6... 0 0 0... Nov. 1870	
242 Speare Moor, <i>t</i> , St. Just	36 17 9	—	17	16 5	0 10 0... 0 10 0... June 1872	
940 St. Ives Consols, <i>t</i> , St. Ives	15 15 0	—	17	15 15	0 10 0... 0 10 0... May 1869	
8771 St. Just Amalgamated, <i>t</i>	3 10 0	—	—	—	0 9 0... 0 4 0... Nov. 1871	
12000 Tankerville, <i>t</i> , Salop*	6 0 0	—	15	14 15	3 7 0... 0 5 0... Feb. 1872	
25000 Terra, <i>t</i> , St. Austell*	1 0 0	—	2 1/2	3	0 3 0... 0 1 6... Oct. 1872	
6000 Tincroft, <i>t</i> , Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	—	57 59	43 13 6	1 13 0... 0 10 0... Nov. 1872	
4000 Trumpet Consols, <i>t</i> , Helston	5 15 0	—	15	14 15	9 11 0... 0 10 0... Jan. 1873	
15000 Van, <i>t</i> , Llandilo*	4 5 0	—	36 39	38 15 0	0 15 0... 0 15 0... Jan. 1873	
3800 W. Chiverton, <i>t</i> , Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	—	12	12 1/2	51 17 6... 0 19 0... Jan. 1873	
2048 West Wheal Frances, <i>t</i> , Illogan	26 13 9	—	15	14 15	3 12 6... 0 3 0... Oct. 1872	
400 West Wheal Seton, <i>c</i> , Camborne	47 0 0	—	40	37 1/2	79 10 0... 0 1 0... Oct. 1872	
12288 Wheal Arthur, <i>t</i> , Calstock	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 0... 0 1 0... Dec. 1871	
512 Wheat Basset, <i>t</i> , Illogan	5 2 6	—	60	55 60	638 10 0... 0 10 0... Aug. 1872	
5179 Wheat Grenville, <i>c</i> , Camborne*	7 14 6	—	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 13 6... 0 2 6... July 1872	
2048 Wheat Jane, <i>t</i> , Ken	2 13 10	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 0 0... 0 7 0... June 1871	
4255 Wheat Kitty, <i>t</i> , St. Agnes	5 4 6	—	15 1/2	16 16	9 8 0... 0 10 0... Nov. 1872	
2048 Wheat Kitty, <i>t</i> , Uny Lelant	3 10 6	—	—	—	14 2 6... 0 5 0... Jan. 1872	
590 Wheat Margaret, <i>t</i> , Uny Lelant	13 17 6	—	7 1/2	6 1/2	82 2 3... 0 10 0... May 1872	
10000 Wheat Mary, <i>t</i> , St. Dennis	10 0 0	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 6 0... 0 6 0... Jan. 1873	
10244 Wheat Mary Ann, <i>t</i> , Menheniot	10 0 0	—	5 1/2	5 1/2	73 19 0... 0 4 0... Dec. 1872	
10000 Wheat Mary Huchings, <i>t</i> , Plympton	2 12 8	—	—	—	2 4 0... 0 2 6... Aug. 1872	
80 Wheat Owles, <i>t</i> , St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	—	522 10 0... 0 4 0... Aug. 1872	
10000 Wheat Russell, <i>t</i> , Tavistock	1 0 0	—	—	—	0 2 0... 0 1 0... June 1871	
10000 Wheat Tregoss, <i>t</i> , Roche	1 0 0	—	1/4	1 1/4	0 1 0... 0 1 0... Jan. 1873	
10000 Wheat Whisper, <i>t</i> , Warleggan*	1 0 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 1 0... 0 1 0... Aug. 1872	
20578 Wicklow, <i>c</i> , <i>s</i> , <i>l</i> , Wicklow	2 10 0	—	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	52 9 0... 0 2 6... Mar. 1872

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clos. Pr.	Last Call.
25000 Alamillos, <i>t</i> , Spain*	2 0 0	—	2 1/2	1 1/2	0 10 3... 0 1 0... Sept. 1872
30000 Almada and Trito Consols, <i>s</i> *	1 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 3 0... 0 1 0... Dec. 1872
20000 Australian, <i>c</i> , South Australia*	7 7 5	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 2 6... 0 1 0... Sept. 1871
10000 Battle Mountain, <i>c</i> (624 part pd.)	5 0 0	—	—	—	0 10 0... 0 10 0... Nov. 1872
15000 Birdseye Creek, <i>g</i> , California*	4 0 0	—	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 0... 0 2 0... July 1872
6600 Bensberg, <i>t</i> , Germany	10 0 0	—	—	—	0 3 4... 0 3 4... Aug. 1872
12320 Burra Burra, <i>c</i> , So. Australia	5 0 0	—	—	—	56 0 0... 0 10 0... Oct. 1872
30000 Cape Copper Mining* (So. Africa)	7 0 0	—	27	25 27	10 10 0... 1 5 0... Dec. 1872
30000 Central American Association*	0 15 0	—	—	—	0 6 0... 0 1 0... July 1869
21000 Colorado Terrible, <i>s-l</i> , Colorado*	5 0 0	—	14 1/2	14 1/2	0 8 0... 0 2 0... Oct. 1871
17612 Don Pedro Hill, <i>t</i> , Rey*	0 14 0	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 5 0... 0 2 0... Mar. 1872
23500 Eberhard and Aurora, <i>s</i> , Nevada*	10 0 0	—	6 1/2	6 1/2	1 0 0... 0 1 0... July 1871
50000 Emma, <i>g</i> , Utah (25,000 fully pd.)	29 0 0	—	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13